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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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Circulars and Price-lists.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST's organisation for distributing trade circulars and price-lists as insets is well-known to be effective and business-producing. We place such insets in the *C. & D.* itself, and deliver to those who are known to be buyers of druggists' goods of all kinds. The next occasion on which we can receive such matters for insertion will be the Summer Issue of July 28, 1906. The Publisher can supply printed particulars of the conditions to be observed by printers in preparing insets for the *C. & D.* and the terms for insertion according to the size of the insets. Application should be made to him at 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE REPORT STAGE of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was reached in the House of Lords on May 11, when an amendment by Lord Ebury permitting companies to use the title chemist was carried by 38 to 32. The division was on party lines. Lord Lawrence's motion to restore the original Irish clause, and thus extend the Bill to Ireland, was agreed to by Lord Crew and carried. The debate is fully reported in this issue, beginning on p. 760.

In an editorial note we indicate what the effects of the amendments are. These include freedom of companies from the poison regulations and a possible curriculum for registered druggists in Ireland (p. 766).

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain fully discussed the matter at the annual meeting of the Society, and intimated that the Council will ask chemists to support them by all parliamentary means in getting the full company demand restored to the Bill in the House of Commons (p. 775).

A SELECTION of good formulæ is printed on p. 785.

PROFESSOR MOISSAN has been able to evaporate all the elements by the heat of the electric arc (p. 755).

ANTIMONY, tin and lead salts, copper sulphate (in Liverpool) are dearer. Refined Japanese camphor and quinine are easier (p. 789).

In the Coloured Supplement to the home edition of this issue are included certain items of immediate interest to our home readers.

MADAME CURIE has been appointed to the professorship in the Paris Faculty of Science which was held by her late husband (p. 750).

MR. HAROLD MITCHELL, President of the West Ham Chemists' Association, figures in our Association portrait gallery on p. 785.

SEVERAL interesting letters are printed in our correspondence pages, but others are held over owing to pressure of other matters this week (p. 792).

AN autobiography of Sir Henry E. Roscoe has been published this week. It is full of reminiscences which interest chemists. We deal with the book on p. 767.

MR. TYRER informs us that the point about methylated preparations which was recently referred to in connection with the Revenue Bill is being considered by the authorities (p. 792).

"OBESITY" is held by a Metropolitan Magistrate to be a disorder within the meaning of the Medicine-stamp Acts, so that a preparation for reducing corpulency is liable to duty (p. 783).

THE only change on the Pharmaceutical Council is that Mr. C. B. Allen will take the place of Mr. Albert Cooper, who resigned. The other six retiring councillors have been re-elected (p. 780).

MR. J. C. HYSLOP, a well-known London pharmacist, died suddenly last Saturday, and particulars of his interesting personality are given on p. 770. Dr. W. S. Squire, son of the late Mr. Peter Squire, has died suddenly in Italy.

THE concluding portion of our report on the International Congress of Applied Chemistry begins on p. 751. In this are portraits of the more prominent chemists who took part in it, notes on the American delegates and work, particulars of the pharmaceutical section, and abstracts of some of the papers read in other sections.

A BECMINGROVE CHEMIST was summoned under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for selling effervescent saline or citrate of magnesia, which was not magnesium citrate. The case was withdrawn when it became known that it was to be defended by the Chemists' Defence Association, but Mr. Glyn-Jones attended the Court and indignantly protested against such vexatious proceedings (p. 783 and p. 768).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Mr. F. C. Coates, chemist and druggist, has been appointed by the Guardians of the parish of Nottingham to be dispenser at the workhouse.

Harry Brown was sent to gaol for two months, at Retford, on May 9, for smashing a plate-glass window in the shop of Boots Ltd., Retford.

Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. were at the Guildhall last week fined 6*l.* 15*s.* (including costs), under the Factory Acts, for employing young persons after hours.

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have contributed 50*l.* towards the cost of carrying on the chemical branch of instruction at the Dartford Technical Institute.

At a meeting of the Northwich Urban Council it transpired that Sir John Brunner, M.P., has offered to present a new library to the town to replace his former gift which is dilapidated owing to subsidence.

A runaway horse on May 9 dashed into the front of the shop of Messrs. Dix, Lancaster & Co., chemists, of High Street, Croydon (one of the most select of Croydon pharmacies), smashing a large plate-glass window.

Commemoration Day at the Livingstone College, Leyton, London, E., will take place on Thursday, May 31. Addresses will be given by Mr. James Cantlie, F.R.C.S., and by the Rev. J. E. Watts-Ditchfield, Vicar of St. James-the-Less, Bethnal Green. Tickets may be obtained from the Principal.

In accordance with a recent resolution passed by the Hammersmith Borough Council increasing the minimum number of samples to be taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts from 400 to 600 per annum, the salary of Mr. P. A. Ellis Richards, the public analyst, is to be increased from 200*l.* to 300*l.* per annum.

Mrs. Ada S. Ballin, who was known to many pharmacists by reason of her publications on infant-feeding and health culture, fell from the window of her house in Somerset Street, Portman Square, London, W., on May 14, and was killed. Mrs. Ballin lectured for several years in connection with the National Health Society.

A letter from the Local Government Board was read at a recent meeting of the Grantham Board of Guardians, expressing the opinion that, in the interests of the sick poor, expensive medicines should be provided at the cost of the Guardians rather than at the cost of the district medical officer. The Guardians decided to adhere to their old rule.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on Saturday, an agreement was come to with Dr. Muter, the analyst, under which Dr. Muter is to analyse for 300*l.* per annum 1,070 samples, of which 800 will be of milk. Any analyses required beyond the above-mentioned number are to be paid for at the rate of 5*s.* for each analysis of milk and 7*s.* 6*d.* for each analysis of other supplies.

Dr. Adcock, said to be a Christian Scientist, was charged at Westminster, on May 12, "with feloniously causing the death of Major John Nicholas Whyte by wilful neglect." The charge was a sequel to an inquest on the body of Major Whyte, and the police inspector who prosecuted said that in searching the accused he found several tubes "containing tabloids of morphine sulphate and a compound of strychnine," which accused said he was taking for indigestion. Prisoner was remanded in custody.

Contract.

Messrs. Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., have secured the tender for drugs, etc., to the Cardiff Corporation. The figures quoted are the usual wholesale prices, with here and there an article cut fairly keen. Among the quotations are acid. carbol. liq. pur., 9*d.* per lb.; camphor, 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; morphine acetat., 4*s.* 6*d.* per oz.; ol. morrhue, 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal.; ol. terebinth. rect., 4*s.* 3*d.* per gal.; iodum, 8*d.* per oz.; pulv. potass. chlor., 5*d.* per lb.; hydrarg. subchlor., 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb.; extract. digitalis, 4*d.* per oz.; extract. nucis vomicæ, 6*s.* per lb.

Midland Notes.

Owing to the failure of the early-closing movement in Birmingham the assistants are about to establish a Sunday Sports Club—a very doubtful solution of their troubles, the chief employers think.

At the Birmingham Police Court on May 15, Frederick Wisedale (17) was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for robbing the till of Benjamin Heath, chemist and druggist, 85 Nechells Park Road, Birmingham.

Rumour hath it (it is to be hoped she is not always a lying jade) that there are to be five new Birmingham knights, and that one of them will certainly be a prominent man in the wholesale drug-trade, and the question is being asked whether it will come before the Conference meets.

Three prominent men of pharmacy were overheard in the street one day last week discussing the miserable fees which the analyst is being offered just now for analytical work. There seems to be a desire on the part of patrons to cut down fees to the lowest ebb. Associations and societies ask for quotations for quantities, and having obtained a low price send about two samples per quarter.

Patent-medicine Vendors' and Drug-stores Association.

A meeting of the Leeds Branch of the Association was held at the Mitre Hotel, Leeds, on Wednesday evening, May 9, when Mr. A. Beeby, Secretary of the Branch, was entertained before leaving England for New Zealand. There were present Mr. W. Huntrods (President), in the chair; Messrs. H. N. Barnett (Vice-President), A. Kirkman, A. Farley, W. Newbould, T. Brayshaw, Geo. Child, Geo. Wood, J. Escriett, E. Wilson, A. E. Anderson, J. Bedford, M. Crossley, R. W. Price, A. Crabtree, M. Marsh (of Ossett), H. Y. Potter (Potter & Clarke, London), T. A. Lucas (of the Home Light Co.), T. B. Clarkson (Treasurer), A. Beeby (Secretary), and Mr. Clifford Dunn, the Solicitor to the Association. Apologies for absence were received from Mr. H. Smith (Hirst, Brooke & Hirst), Mr. J. Pearson (Goodall, Backhouse & Co.), and Mr. Ellis and others.—The President, on behalf of the Association, presented Mr. Beeby with a handsome writing-case, suitably inscribed, and in the course of a few remarks said that Mr. Beeby had brought the membership up to something like 90 per cent. of the available members in the trade in Leeds—a percentage second to none in the Kingdom. Although Mr. Beeby had only been in business eleven years he had been very successful, and Mr. Huntrods hoped he would be still more successful abroad. He had been keen, shrewd, and honourable in all his business transactions, and had gained the unique reputation of being the keenest buyer in the North of England. Mr. Huntrods concluded by proposing "The health, future success, and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Beeby and Family."

—This was responded to most heartily, and before Mr. Beeby replied the company had a few words from Mr. A. N. Barnett and Mr. Geo. Child, who were followed by Mr. Clifford Dunn. In the course of his remarks Mr. Dunn said: "I have had the pleasure of doing business with the Society for some years, and I have always found Mr. Beeby anxious to investigate thoroughly every affair of the Society. Everything has been done above board, although we have not had the smoothest possible sailing. I have always been delighted to see Mr. Beeby on any matter in connection with the Association, and his opinion has always been of great value to me."—Mr. Bedford also spoke, and Mr. Beeby thanked his friends in a brief and feeling speech.—The remainder of the evening was spent socially, a musical programme having been arranged by Mr. Geo. Child, and the smoker terminated with "Auld Lang Syne."—The new Secretary to the Association is Mr. Alfred Dobson, accountant, Grove Cottage, Morley, near Leeds.

Supply of Spectacles to School-children.

The Education Committee of the London County Council reported on May 14 that some time ago they had taken the



MR. BEEBY.

opinion of counsel upon the point whether the Council could legally incur expenditure for the purchase of spectacles for the use of children in public elementary schools, with the result that it had been found that the Council had no authority to lay out the funds in this way. An association has now been formed for the purpose of supplying, under certain conditions, spectacles to children in public elementary schools. It is proposed to arrange for the supply of glasses at wholesale prices, and to assist as far as possible in defraying the cost of the glasses when necessary. The plan suggested is as follows: Children who appear to be of defective sight will receive, when examined by the Council's oculist, a card to be presented at the hospital. This card will have entered upon it the name of the child and the school, together with a blank space for the prescription, and an intimation that glasses according to the prescription can be obtained at reduced prices through the Association. The head teachers are subsequently to collect the cards and inform the managers at their next meeting how many children require glasses. The Association, on the application of the Chairman of the school managers, will arrange for the supply of glasses according to the prescription entered on the cards at wholesale prices, and will undertake, if permitted by the London County Council, that an optician shall attend at the school for the purpose of fitting the frames. Grants in aid will be made upon the application of the Chairman of the managers where it appears desirable, and as far as the funds of the Association will admit. The Education Committee approve of the scheme generally, but think it desirable that for the present its working shall be restricted to such schools as the medical officer may think fit, as it will be necessary to begin work in certain selected schools or districts. The Hon. Secretary of the Association is Miss S. Lawrence.

Memorial to a Chemist.

A movement is on foot in North Staffs to raise funds to erect a memorial to the late Mr. E. H. Griffiths, chemist and druggist, of Kildgrove, who for some time occupied the position of Chairman of the Kildgrove District Council. It is suggested that an oil-painting of Mr. Griffiths should be placed in the board-room, and that a drinking-fountain should be erected in the town. The donations are to be limited to 5s.

Athletics.

A meeting of the Sheffield Pharmacy Athletic Club was held at Sheard's Restaurant, there being present Mr. R. D. Douglas (President), Messrs. H. G. Williams, F. W. Whitworth, J. S. Oswald, and A. Preston (Hon. Secretary). The chief business of the meeting was the formation of rules. Play commences on May 24, and, with a full list of fixtures, the club have every promise of a successful season.

The Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club started their cricket season on April 16 with a practice-match among the members, and, although not quite of the highest class, the form displayed gave promise that the club will have a very fair team this year. On May 3 the bad weather prevented the club from playing the doctors of the town. So the serious work of the season really commenced with a match against the second team of the Leicester Y.M.C.A., played in the Victoria Park, Leicester, on May 10. The result was: Leicester Y.M.C.A., 80; Leicester Pharmacy, 71. For the chemists J. H. Miles scored 18 and C. A. Forryan 19. Miles also did well in bowling, taking six wickets for 29; G. E. Marfitt took two for 1, and Tomlin one for 8.—The fixture-list of the Leicester Pharmacy Club for the season shows that an interesting lot of matches have been arranged. The following dates remain open: May 31, June 28, and July 19 at Leicester, and July 5 and September 13 away. If the chemists in Derby, Chesterfield, or Birmingham can arrange to meet the Leicester men, Mr. H. W. Clear, Hon. Secretary, 66 Belgrave Gate, Leicester, will be delighted to make arrangements with them for the above dates.

Cream-of-Tartar Adulterants.

During the past quarter Mr. G. R. Thompson, the public analyst for the county of Dorset, examined 121 samples under the Food and Drugs Acts. The total included three samples of camphorated oil, carbonate of soda, four of cream of tartar, and one each of flowers of sulphur, citric acid, and compound liquorice powder. One of the samples of cream of tartar contained the rather uncommon

adulterant of ground rice to the extent of nearly one-half its weight. Another sample of cream of tartar contained 50 per cent. superphosphate of lime, 30 per cent. sulphate of lime, and 8 per cent. sulphate of magnesia.

Fires.

An alarming fire broke out in the drug-stores of Mr. Herbert Morris, St. James's Square, Newport, Isle of Wight, early on Sunday morning, May 13. The Volunteer Fire-brigade were promptly in attendance, but carboys of turpentine, methylated spirit, and other inflammable substances caused a series of explosions, and fed the fire until the premises were practically gutted. Mr. Morris and his family live at Arretton, and no one resides on the premises. The cause of the fire is unknown.

An explosion and fire occurred on May 10 at the chemical-works of Sir Samuel Sadler & Co., of Middlesbrough. Several hundred men are employed, but most of them had left for the day, when an explosion occurred in the carbolic-still, followed by an outbreak of fire. The fire raged for a considerable time, and was not got under until a large portion of the works had been gutted. Nine men were more or less severely injured. The outbreak spread from the carbolic to the ammonia department, the sulphate-of-ammonia sheds being entirely destroyed.

Brighton Junior Pharmacy Club.

The first annual meeting of this club was held on Monday evening, May 14, at the Club Room, King's Road. The President (Mr. Shilton) reviewed the past year's work, and congratulated the members on the sound standing and good work done. Officers were then appointed, Mr. Shilton being re-elected President, with Mr. Jones as Vice-President, Mr. Palmer Treasurer, and Messrs. Holmes and Cook Hon. Secretaries.

The Pill-maker.

A woman, named Mrs. Sarah Wardle, living at Bulwell, was remanded at the Nottingham Guildhall, on May 15, upon the charge of selling pills containing poison. Detective-Superintendent Parnham said that in consequence of a communication he received from the city medical officer of health and a statement made to him by a woman named Fountain, he obtained a warrant and went to the house occupied by the prisoner. He told her that a woman named Fountain had given to him a box of pills which she said she had bought from the prisoner, and that he suspected that the pills contained poison. Wardle replied: "I did sell her the pills; but I did not know they contained poison." On searching the house he found a quantity of pills, pill-boxes, and a bowl which had been used for making the pills.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. William Herron, late of Messrs. John Laird & Co., chemists, Limerick, who went out to Canada four months ago, has passed the Minor examination of the College of Pharmacy, Montreal.

Chemical-works Fire.

On May 12 the chemical-works of Messrs. W. H. M. Goulding & Co., Blackpool, Cork, were burned to the ground. Damage amounting to over 10,000l. was done, and about 150 workmen are thrown out of employment.

Guardians' Doings.

The Lurgan Guardians were occupied at their last meeting in considering the explanations to be offered to the Local Government Board in the case of an inmate who was poisoned by an overdose of belladonna mixture.

The Local Government Board have written to the Downpatrick Guardians to the effect that, as the matter was one of contract, they would not object to the Guardians paying Messrs. Hunt & Co., medicine-contractors, an account which the firm claimed for unreturned empties. The Guardians accordingly agreed to pass a cheque for the amount.

The South Dublin Guardians appointed Messrs. Fannin & Co., Dublin, as contractors for surgical appliances, although their tender was not the lowest. The Local Government Board have refused to sanction the contract, and the

Guardians, in reply, point out the advantages that accrue from the appointment of local contractors where artificial limbs have to be supplied.

The Baltinglass Guardians have had a complaint from one of their medical officers that drugs ordered from the contractors have remained for some time at the railway station because the carrier refused to bring the hampers to the dispensary. The carrier says that Messrs. Boileau & Boyd owe him 2s. 6d. The Guardians decided to send for the drugs and recover the cost from the contractors.

The Sheep-dip Cry.

Dr. J. A. Walsh, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, in a letter to one of the Dublin dailies, effectually exposes the hollowness of the cry that is being raised in favour of the free sale of poisonous sheep-dips. In Ireland agricultural and similar societies are passing resolutions in favour of the extension of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill to Ireland, and there is reason for the belief that this is being done at the instigation of an English manufacturer of arsenical sheep-dip.

The Council of Agriculture at their meeting in Dublin on May 15 passed a resolution that persons other than pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, and registered druggists should be allowed to sell poisonous substances for use in connection with agriculture and horticulture. The reason given for the resolution was that there are parts of Galway, Sligo, and Kerry where there are no chemists. Lord Mayo during the discussion said: "These dips are made up in particular packets, and there is not the smallest danger of anyone making an improper use of them."

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A Promising Student.

Mr. James Hendry, assistant to Mr. Thomas Stephenson, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, 137 George Street, Edinburgh, has obtained the medal in materia medica at the Heriot-Watt College this session.

Business Changes.

Mr. George Stirling, late of Dunoon, has bought the East-end business of the late Mr. James Kerr, chemist, Greenock.

Mr. R. B. Carruthers Allan, chemist and druggist, late manager of Mayor's Drug-stores at Kingussie, is opening a pharmacy at Newtonmore.

Mr. O. Dewar, chemist and druggist, formerly of Perth, has bought the business of Mr. Samuel Duncan, in West Blackhall Street, Greenock.

Mr. George Thomson, late of Savory & Moore, Ltd., New Bond Street, London, is opening a new pharmacy at 506 Crow Road, Fordanhill, a rising western suburb of Glasgow.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

THE FRENCH COLONIAL EXHIBITION AT MARSEILLES.—This Exhibition, which was opened last month in an unfinished state, has now been completed, and was visited on Monday by M. George Leygues, Colonial Minister, who expressed himself more than satisfied with all he saw. He is to pay another visit early in June, accompanied by M. Fallières, President of the Republic, and their combined presence is expected to take the form of an important official function.

DISTRIBUTION OF PHARMACIES.—The question of the comparative distribution of French pharmacies has been studied by statisticians in a professional journal. It is a mistake to suppose the majority, even nowadays, are herded in the large cities. There are 2,000 pharmacies having no immediate neighbour; 1,010 localities have each two pharmacists; in 311 towns there is a trio of chemists; 131 have a "partie carrée" of four; 75 only can boast five apiece. Consequently some 5,850 professionals are in small places, where the pharmaceutical population does not reach half a dozen.

PROPHYLAXIS OF SYPHILIS.—Professor Metchnikoff made an interesting communication to the Academy of Medicine

on May 9 in regard to syphilis. The professor reported that so far he has not been able to cultivate the syphilis microbe—*Spheroelate pallido*—which was discovered last year, but he has found that all risk of infection from syphilis can be avoided if a wound is rubbed with an ointment composed of 1 part of calomel and 2 parts of lanolin. This ointment is rubbed into the part for five minutes and is successful if applied within twenty hours of infection. Professor Metchnikoff gave the meeting an account of the experimental work that had led to the conclusions given above.

WHY THE HAIR WHITENS.—Professor Metchnikoff read a paper on this subject to the Academy of Sciences on May 8. The two theories of the cause of whitening of the hair are (1) that the hair becomes dry and air penetrates to the central part; (2) that the decoloration is of a chemical nature. Professor Metchnikoff, however, put forward the view that the change is due to certain living cells, which he calls chromophages. These cells, he says, are affected by heat, and asks for information as to whether women who use curling-tongs find the hair whitens less readily than with those who do not use tongs in their toilet. If heat is fatal to the chromophages it may be a reason why the old method of singeing the hair was sometimes found to benefit the growth of the hair.

ROMANTIC SUICIDE OF A PHARMACIST.—A young man of thirty was discovered on Wednesday, May 9, on a seat in the square just outside the Trinity Church, Paris. A revolver was in his hand, and his head was pierced by two bullets; life was extinct. His name was Jean Leblay, and he was in business as a pharmacist near Blois. Of excellent family, he had studied at Paris, and had there formed acquaintance with a young workgirl, with whom he lived for four years. The idyll finished, as usual, by the student quitting Paris after passing his examinations, setting up in business, and marrying a wife with some property. He appears not to have been happy in his new home, and left Blois to look up his lost love in Paris. He found she had died in want and neglect, and this discovery decided him to put an end to himself.

MME. CURIE, PROFESSOR.—The Council of the Paris Faculty of Sciences passed a resolution last Saturday in favour of appointing Mme. Curie Professor of General Physics at the Sorbonne, as successor to her late husband, he being the first holder of the chair, which was created for him. The Minister of Public Instruction ratified the appointment the same day, and it will be published in the "Journal Officiel" in a few days.—At their meeting on Monday last the Council of the University of Paris expressed unanimous approval at the appointment; in fact, it meets with general approbation in scientific circles here. This election is practically unprecedented in the annals of science in France, and I hear that in very high spheres the possible election of Mme. Curie as a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences is spoken of, to the seat of her husband. Among other eminent scientists, M. Berthelot, who is Permanent Secretary of the Academy, has expressed himself favourable to the election. This desire to do honour to the memory of a great scientist, prematurely deceased by the saddest of fatalities, is eminently in keeping with the best traditions of France. Also, in conferring public recognition on Mme. Curie, as the co-discoverer of radium and her late husband's fellow-worker, a unique opportunity is seized which will detract nothing from the glory of French science. Mme. Curie is a Doctor of Science.

Information Wanted.

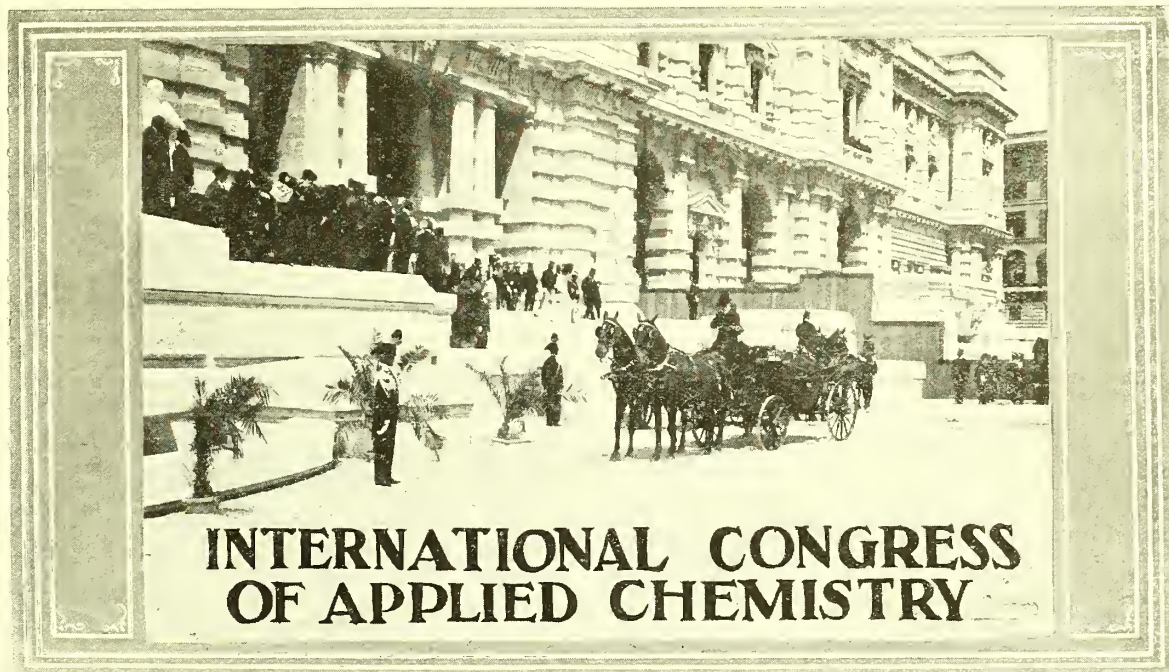
Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the sub-joined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

46/18. "Chinese soap," supposed to be of Belgian origin: who makes?

45/13. Address of makers of Dr. Denslow's cure for paralysis and locomotor ataxia.

45/38. Who are the makers of P. C. (pine cough) pastilles, sold in tins with blue-and-white label?

42/71. Makers of cheap changeable stencil-plates for different-sized letters and figures.



INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY

AS the King and Queen of Italy were leaving the Palace of Justice, Rome, after the opening of the Congress, the above snapshot of them descending the staircase to their carriage was taken. The *C. & D.* representative promptly secured the sole right to reproduce it in Great Britain, and we cannot do less than give it the place of honour in this report of the Congress, which concluded its proceedings, except the social part, on Thursday, May 3, when the invitation to meet in London in 1909 was unanimously accepted. The meeting three years hence will be the seventh of the series.

The last three issues of the *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* contained articles dealing with this sixth Congress, in which a general account was given of the proceedings, including the final meeting, at which Sir H. E. Roscoe was elected Honorary President and Sir W. Ramsay Active President. We may state that those delegated as

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

were Dr. Charles A. Browne, jun., New Orleans (for Louisiana State University); Dr. C. B. Dudley, Altoona, Pa.; Professor E. Hart, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; Dr. W. D. Horne, Yonkers, N.Y.; Mr. John Uri Lloyd, Cincinnati; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture; and Mr. O. H. Krause (American Chemical Society). Not all of these gentlemen were present; indeed, at the opening ceremony, when the principal delegates of the countries of the world were called upon to speak in the presence of the Sovereigns, it fell to the lot of Dr. Albert R. Ledoux, New York, to speak for chemists of the United States, and he addressed himself to the subject as if it were an everyday event for him to speak before kings. He said:

May it please your Majesties: Officials of Rome and fellow-delegates.—It was unexpected to me that I heard my name, just now. For only yesterday did I receive the summons of my Government to represent the United States of America at this Conference. And I was not aware that I would be asked to speak in the presence of this royal and distinguished assembly. But it is an easy task, and pleasant, at least to thank your Majesty, and you, the officers and statesmen of Italy and of Rome, for this most generous and

most hospitable welcome. When I report to my Government not only the lavish preparations for our comfort and entertainment but that you, Sire, and your most gracious Consort have deigned to receive us, I am sure that the report will awaken sentiments of profound pleasure and gratitude. Gentlemen of the Convention, we have a hard task before us. With so much of beauty to distract us, such skies above us, and around and beneath us the magnificence of Imperial Rome, how can we spend the time in the serious study of the science we nevertheless love? Should this Convention, in some future year decide to meet in America, I

can promise you an official and a personal welcome. But no State, no city can hope to equal what Italy and Rome have offered to us with so lavish a hand. Again I thank your Majesties, and you, the representatives of the Senate and of the City of Rome, for this hospitality and this welcome.

Among other Transatlantic participants in the Congress were Professor R. F. Ruttan (McGill University, Montreal), Dr. R. Edward Taylor, Mr. David M. Lichty (Ann Arbor), Dr. F. C. Cook (Washington Bureau of Chemistry), Dr. Ida Welt, New York, and Mr. H. Percy Walker, New York. The communications to the Congress by Americans comprised the following:

P. Herbert, New York.—“Fused Sodium Peroxide and its Use in Air-purification.” R. von Foregger, New York.—“Fused Sodium Peroxide and its Use in the Purification of Air.” O. H. Krause, Jersey City.—“On the Purification of Condense-water from the Surface-condensers of Steam-engines.” Professor C. E. Munroe, Washington.—“The Development in the Explosives Art in the United States during the last five years.” R. Clifford, New York.—“The

Petroleum of North America: Comparison of the Character of these from the Older and Newer Fields.” W. D. Horne, Yonkers, N.Y.—“Dry Lead Defecation in Optical Sugar-analysis.” C. A. Browne, New Orleans.—“The Composition of the Sugar-cane and its Products in Louisiana.” H. W. Wiley, Washington.—“The Effect of Ageing upon the Composition of Brandy and Whisky”; “Important Problems of Agricultural Chemistry in the United States”; “State Laws relating to the Inspection of Food-products of Domestic and Foreign Origin in the U.S.”; “The Inspection of Food-products Imported into the U.S.”; “The Use of Sulphur-fumes in the Preparation of Food-products.”



THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF
THE CONGRESS.

Professor Vittoria Villavechia,
Director of the Customs
Chemical Laboratories, Rome.

THE SPECIALISED WORK OF THE CONGRESS was done in eleven Sections, some of which had sub-sections, viz. :

- I. Analytical Chemistry—Apparatus and Instruments.
- II. Inorganic Chemistry and Industries Allied to it.
- III. Metallurgy and Mines and Explosives (2 subsections).
- IV. Organic Chemistry and Industries allied to it (sub-section *a*, Organic-products, industries; sub-section *b*, Dye-stuffs and their applications).
- V. Industry and Chemistry of Sugar.
- VI. Fermentations and Starches (two subsections).
- VII. Agricultural Chemistry.
- VIII. Hygiene—Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Chemistry—Bromatology (Subsection *a*, Hygiene and Medicinal Chemistry; sub-section *b*, Pharmaceutical Chemistry; and sub-section *c*, Bromatology).
- IX. Photochemistry and Photography.
- X. Electro-chemistry and Physical Chemistry.
- XI. Law, Political Economy and Legislation connected with Chemical Industry.

PHARMACY.

Although to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST this subject is most important, in this Congress it fell to a low ebb, both as regards attendance and communications made. It was found necessary at the outset to bring subsections *a* and *b* of Section VIII. together, there being so little to do in subsection *b*. The members of these combined Sections were photographed in the course of the meeting, and we give a reproduction of the group. Professor Icilio Guareschi, of Turin, was the President of the Hygiene and Medical Chemistry Section, Professor Luigi Balbiano of the Pharmaceutical Chemistry one, and Professor Arnoldo Piutti of the Bromatology Section. The last-named is the head of the Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Toxicology at Naples University. Professor Balbiano was unable to be present.

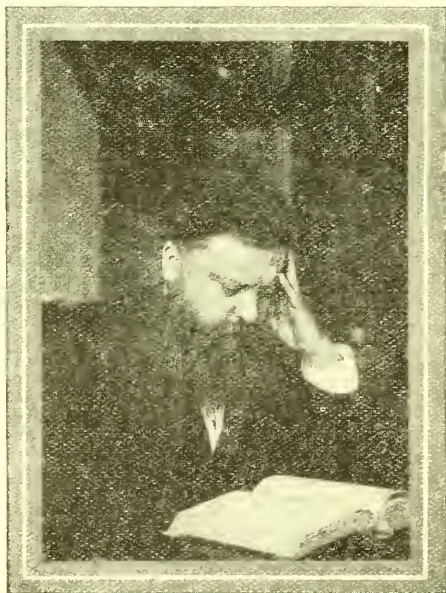
The meetings of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry Sections commenced on April 26, at 4 p.m., Professor Guareschi presiding. He welcomed the members and gave a short address on chemistry as applied to biology and pharmacy. This over, according to Continental custom, Vice-Presidents were appointed, and Professor Emile Bourquelot, of Paris, was the first of them to take the chair. He immediately moved that a telegram of respect should be sent to Professor Balbiano. A paper by Professor L. Barthe (Bordeaux) on the toxicology of mercury was then read and discussed, as was also one by Dr. Buglia (Parma) on the relation between pharmacological action and periodicity

of the elements. Before the meeting separated it was intimated that Professor Hermann Thoms (Berlin) would preside at the opening next day. The professor was Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Section at the Berlin Congress, and won the respect of delegates from all nations. When he took the chair on Friday morning at half-past nine he briefly spoke of the importance of international congresses. The papers communicated while Professor Thoms was in the chair were all medical in nature, one of the most important being by Professor Minovici, of Bucharest, on the necessity for an International Commission to settle the methods which should be employed in chemico-legal investigations. Professor Guareschi after this took the chair, in order that Professor Thoms might communicate a paper on "the tannin question." At the last Congress he dealt with the neglect of the tannin constituents of drugs in the estimation of their medicinal value, and since then has devoted much work to the subject. In the present paper he communicated the results of a research on *cutannin*, especially as a contribution to our knowledge of the constitution of the tannins, and advanced data to support his suggestion that the formula is identical with that of chebulinic acid. He was heartily congratulated by Professor Guareschi on the value of his research, and the Section spent the rest of the afternoon discussing the coagulation of albuminous liquids (including blood) by heat—Professor Sabbatani (Parma) introducing the subject with notes on the time taken by such liquids to coagulate at various temperatures.

Professor Barthe was the Vice-President who took the chair on the Saturday morning. Again the discussions were medical, the subjects including blood-serum, the secretion of inosite by the urine, and enzymes that are useful in laboratory research (these two by Professor Bourquelot), and the determination of sugar in animal liquids and tissues. In the last, by M. Albertino (Bologna), it was shown that the mercuric-nitrate method is to be preferred.

Professor Morpurgo (Trieste) presided at the afternoon session, which was devoted to medico-chemical subjects, and the same may be said of next day's meeting, when Professor Riegler (Jassy) presided. The only break was a paper on water-gas, "a great danger to public health," by Mr. R. Schoepp, the genial Dutch pharmacist.

At the sixth session, on May 1, Professor Pesci (Parma) assumed the effective presidency in place of Professor Guareschi, and called upon Professor Pollacci (Pavia) to take the chair as Vice-President. The morning's work was excellent, and included a paper by Professor Riegler on the



BROMATOLOGY PRESIDENT.

Arnoldo Piutti, President of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Naples University.



EXPLOSIVES PRESIDENT.

Colonel Giuseppe Vitali.

refractometer in the service of medicine. Herr T. Panzer (Vienna) discoursed on the Stas-Otto method as applied to the detection of new remedies, such as trional, antipyrin, and aspirin. Other communications were, like this, of a forensic nature. At the closing meeting, on May 2, the remainder of the papers were mostly taken as read. They

As to artificial food-products, only such colouring-matter should be allowed as has been proved innocuous by experience.

The VI. Congress of Applied Chemistry proposes that, as regards the nations where it is not already arranged otherwise, instruction in food-research should be considered as belonging to pharmaceutical study, in respect of the high requirements of knowledge already demanded from the pharmacist owing to the progress of hygiene and modern therapeutics.

The business of the Section was concluded with a unanimous vote of thanks to Professor Guareschi.

IN OTHER SECTIONS.

The voluminous amount of material covered in the course of twenty or so meetings per day by a dozen Sections in the course of five days quite prohibits any attempt to report the work in detail. The following gives a general idea of what was done:

SECTION I.—In analytical chemistry Professor Heinrich Fresenius (Wiesbaden) was the first one to preside, and he proved to be one of the leading spirits. The International Commission for the Unification of Analytical Methods met on several occasions to settle the principles involved in the reports mentioned last week.

SECTION II.—Sir William Ramsay was a Vice-President of this Inorganic and Industrial Chemistry Section, and communicated a paper on Bischoff's method of making white-lead.

SECTION III.—The Metallurgical Sub-section was presided over on April 27 by Mr. Bennett H. Brough (London), son of the late John Cargill Brough, at one time editor of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. At the opening meeting of the Explosives Sub-section Mr. Walter F. Reid (Feldside, Surrey) was appointed a secretary, and later a member of an International Commission to deal with certain ques-

included one by Dr. F. B. Power and F. Tutin, of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, on the chemical and physiological properties of the fruit of *Chaillota toxicaria* (a lengthy abstract of this was printed in the *C. & D.* last week), and one on urine-analysis by Dr. G. Meillère (Paris). The latter said that the study of urinary secretions is not properly done if the analytical results are not accompanied by detailed information as to age, sex, weight, etc., of the patient. He suggested for uniformity the adoption of a "ureo-hypobromic index"—that is, that urea should be calculated after direct testing with sodium hypobromite.

Dr. G. Biscaro (Milan) read a paper on the assay of opium. This was a review of Teschemacher and Smith's process of estimating morphine in opium and the methods given in the last editions of the German and United States Pharmacopœias, the chief points being that variations in washing the morphine, whether with water or morphinated water, produce discordant results owing to the difference in the purity of the morphine. The fact that morphine loses water at 115° makes it necessary to be careful that the morphine is not dried at a temperature exceeding 100° C. The use of benzene for removing the narcotine, as in Teschemacher and Smith's process, is preferable if a pure product is aimed at.

In the course of the meeting the members of *a* and *b* Sections passed the following

RESOLUTIONS.

The VI. Congress of Applied Chemistry proposes that the members of the International Commission for the unification of analytical methods for food-products may be invested by their Governments with power to approve an international code for food-analysis which should not only prescribe uniform methods of analysis, but also have legal power as to the contents of certificates, and the interpretation of analytical data, as well as in cases of contradictory expert reports.



MEMBERS OF SECTION V

This is the Section that covers pharmaceutical chemistry.



MEMBERS OF THE ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY SECTION.

The central silver-haired figure in the front row is Professor Fresenius; on his left is Professor Lange, immediately behind whom is Professor Anastase Christomanos (Athens). Second to the latter (on the right of the picture) is Mr. W. F. Reid.

tions related to the explosive industry. Mr. Carl. O. Lundholm, manager of Nobel's explosive-factory at Ardeer, presided at one of the meetings, and spoke in several of the discussions.

SECTION IV.—Professor Meldola and Captain C. R. Crossfield (Warrington) were the only English delegates who

actively participated in discussions on organic chemistry. Professor Meldola was a Vice-President of the Subsection *a*. In Subsection *b* Professor W. N. Hartley (Dublin) took a very active part, and was honourably mentioned by Professor G. Körner on April 27, when Professor Hartley read a paper on "The Study of Absorption-spectra in relation to the Chemical Structure of Colourless and Coloured Substances."

SECTION V. was devoted to sugar-chemistry. The only communications in English to it were those by Mr. Horne, of New York, and Dr. Browne, of New Orleans, already noted. Of the other communications one by Dr. Jules Stoklasa, on enzymes that produce lactic fermentation and alcohol in plant-tissues, was of general chemical interest. The author, by a long series of experiments with the enzymes from beetroots and potatoes, proved that fermentation can be brought about solely by the enzymes without the agency of bacteria. The fermentation was brought about in a solution of glucose, and it was found that the gas given off was not entirely carbonic-acid gas, but contained also hydrogen. The production of hydrogen is an interesting observation, and may explain the formation of carbohydrates in green leaves by the action of the sun's rays.

SECTION VI.—Among the papers communicated to this Section were three by Major C. H. Bedford, D.Sc., M.R.C.S., chemical examiner to the Government of Bengal and Professor of Chemistry at Calcutta Medical College. They were:

A Comparative Study of the Chief Methods for Estimating the Quantity of the Various By-products of Spirituous Liquors with Analyses.

A Descriptive Account of the Native Methods of Manufacturing Potable Spirit in India, with Analyses of the Resulting Spirits.

A Comparison of the Spirit-manufacturing Processes used by Natives of India with European Methods in use in India, with Comparative Analyses.

The following are brief notes of some of the papers communicated to the Section:

Alcohol lamps.—R. Duchemin and H. Carrol dealt with the causes of chemical action of spirit on the metal parts of lamps and heating-apparatus. They find that the quantity of free acid in ethyl alcohol is sufficient to account for the way spirit attacks the lamps. Spirit intended for burning should be carefully rectified, the impurities (especially the aldehydes and ethers) giving a considerable amount of acidity. The acidity resulting from burning methyl alcohol is slightly less than that of ethyl alcohol. Acetone causes comparatively

little acidity, while benzin produces important quantities of acid products, and causes deposits of carbon in the burners. The temperature and quantity of air needed by the burner influence the proportion of acid yielded by the alcohol.

Brandy-analysis.—E. Barbet (Paris), referring to a recent judgment in England in regard to brandy, said it is important that the methods of estimating wines and spirits should be uniform in the different countries. The methods of estimating acidity (the sensitiveness of the indicator used), fixed and volatile acids, estimation of ethers, aldehydes, higher alcohols, and furfural were reviewed, and the author concluded that there is plenty of room for new researches before the analytical methods can be considered to be conclusive.—A paper on the subject was also read by Dr. Hugo Mastbaum (Lisbon), who concluded that in the imperfect knowledge concerning natural brandies which at present exists it does not seem convenient to recommend minimum or maximum limits for the "secondary compounds"—which term is the one preferred by the author for what have hitherto been stigmatised as "impurities." He denied that it has been proved that these are injurious.

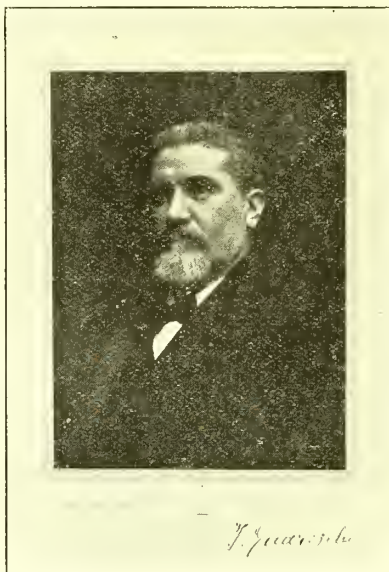
A Universal Metric Standard Colour.—As a standard colour for comparisons, E. Barbet (Paris) proposes to use a solution of pure iodine (1 gram in a litre of water) and examining in a thickness of a centimetre. The colour of a liquid is then expressed in "colorics," decolorics, or centicolorics, according to the quantity of the standard colour required. The author uses the colour-comparison in his process of estimating

aldehydes in alcohol by means of hydroquinone.

Vinasse Glycerin.—E. Barbet (Paris) reported that after distilling wine the residue, or vinasse, is evaporated in the multiple effect, and the potash salts allowed to crystallise. The liquid is then further concentrated to a syrupy consistence and mixed with sufficient slaked lime to make a granular mass, which is then mixed with denatured alcohol, and the alcohol distilled from the glycerin that has been extracted from the limed residue. The author stated that the glycerin of fermentation is sweeter than glycerin derived from the saponification of fats.

Sulphurous-acid Estimation.—L. Mathieu communicated a comparative study of the methods of estimating sulphurous acid, free and combined, in fermented beverages. Ripper's volumetric method was found to be the most convenient for estimating the total sulphurous acid in classifying samples; but the Haas gravimetric method, modified by the author and M. Billou, is the best in expert hands for testing both the free and combined sulphurous acid.

SECTION IX.—Photographic chemists had two sessions only, but the discussions were interesting. Among the contributors of papers were Messrs. A. Lumière (Lyons) and J. Thorne Baker (London) and Professor Hartley (Dublin), the last-named showing how such problems in chemistry as



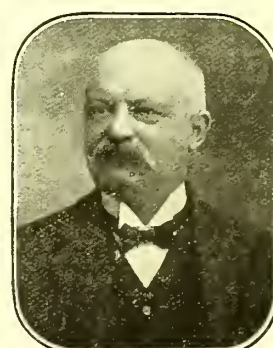
PHARMACY PRESIDENT.
Icilio Guareschi,
Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry,
Turin University.



ORGANIC PRODUCTS PRESIDENT.
Giacomo Ciamician,
Professor of General Chemistry,
Bologna University.



ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY PRESIDENT.
Raffaello Nasini,
Professor of General Chemistry,
Padua University.



METALLURGY PRESIDENT.
Ettore Mattiolo,
Italian Geol. cal Department.

the inert gases in the atmosphere and spectroscopic examination of minerals are made easier by photographic records.

SECTION X. (Physical Chemistry).—This Section brought together some of the best-known chemists in the world. Professor Ostwald was one of the first chairmen, and Dr. Ludwig Mond and Sir William Ramsay were also appointed Vice-Presidents. Solutions of isomorphous bodies and of colloids were two subjects which attracted considerable attention. Sir William Ramsay presided, while Professor Moissan made a communication on carbon silicide (SiC), in the course of which he mentioned that this body exists in the meteorite of the Devil's Cañon, U.S.A. In the discussion on a paper on carbon suboxide (C_3O_2) by M. Diels (the preparation of which by reduction of malonic ether he described, Dr. Mond referred to nickel-carbon oxide, and Professors Ostwald and Nernst also spoke about this interesting new compound. Professor Nernst submitted a proposal recommending numerical values for the constants of gases for international use, which was adopted. Mr. Veley, F.R.S., Oxford, contributed to the Section, and Professor James Walker, F.R.S., Dundee, was one of the regular attenders at the meetings.

SECTION XI.—Sir Henry Roscoe was appointed a Vice-President of this Section for England, and Dr. A. Liebmann (Manchester) acted as a secretary. The following were among the resolutions adopted:

International Protection of Trade-marks.—The Section holds the view that according to the wording and meaning of Section 2 and 6 of the Paris Convention national registration is by no means required, if the application be lodged in a State which has become a party to the Union by a subject or citizen of any of the States of said Union, and if the rules of the State, wherein the protection is to be obtained, have been complied with. As there are nevertheless several countries where the Courts do not agree with the above view, the Section desires that the Convention be revised so as to clearly and definitely set forth that the application in the original country is not a necessary condition for obtaining international protection of trade-marks.

Protection of Manufacturing Secrets.—The Section holds the opinion that an International Convention should be completed to the effect that provisions be adopted securing an efficient protection of manufacturing secrets in all countries, by adoption of suitable penalties so as to allow of people concerned therein directly prosecuting the parties that may disloyally avail themselves of the publication of said secrets.

We mentioned last week that Professor Henri Moissan, of the Paris Sorbonne, delivered one of the four lectures to the whole Congress. The subject was the

DISTILLATION OF METALS.

In view of the importance of the learned Frenchman's observations, we add the leading facts round which he spoke. The electric furnace permits the study of a new chapter of science—viz., that of the chemistry of high temperatures. Reactions incomplete at ordinary temperatures can be conducted to the finish. Oxides hitherto thought to be irreducible by carbon have been made and many new compounds prepared. This has led to the systematic study of the changes of state of the elements. Copper can be easily distilled in the electric furnace; with a current of 300 amperes at 110 volts 250 grams of copper can be distilled in eight minutes. Gold can be distilled, not quite so easily, and the distillate is finely divided and coloured like purple of Cassius. The platinum group of metals (osmium, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, and iridium) distil in the electric furnace a little less readily than gold or copper, and all dissolve carbon. Like iron, all these metals can be made gaseous. It takes twenty minutes to distil 400 grams of iron with a current at 1,000 amperes and 110 volts. With the same strength of current 200 grams of uranium completely disappears in nine minutes. Tungsten and molybdenum are the least volatile metals of the iron group. Previously Professor Moissan had established the volatility of carbon, titanium, silicon, and boron. The temperature of the electric arc at which these metals are made gaseous is about $3,500^\circ\text{C}$. A conclusion arrived at as a result of these researches is that the temperature of the sun does not exceed $3,500^\circ\text{C}$. The sun cannot be entirely gaseous, the nucleus must necessarily be at a temperature less than the electric arc by hundreds of degrees because all the elements known as constituents of the earth have been shown by spectrum analysis to exist also in the sun and stars.

Canadian Notes.

MR. GEORGES PONTHEU, F.C.S., formerly with Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich., has been appointed to a position with the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

DR. D. P. PENHALLOW, Professor of Botany at McGill University, lectured last month on "Some Results of Recent Studies in the Distribution of Cretaceous Flora of British Columbia and Alberta" before the Montreal Natural History Society.

THE LEPROSY MICROBE.—Dr. W. J. Goodhue, medical superintendent of the Leper Settlement at Molokai, Hawaii, has, according to the editor of "Canadian Men and Women," discovered the germ of leprosy in the mosquito and the bed-bug. Dr. Goodhue is a Canadian.

DEATH has claimed two branch managers of the Drug Merger (National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada) within a few weeks. The first to be called away suddenly was Mr. J. B. Hattie, of the firm of Hattie & Mylius, of Halifax, N.S., who had just been appointed to the management of a branch to be opened in Ottawa. Since then Mr. W. D. H. Wylie, manager of the Bole Drug Co.—a branch of the Merger—at Calgary, Alberta, died on April 23, after a short illness, from pneumonia. Mr. Wylie was a son of the late Colonel David Wylie, of Brockville.

EXAMINATION-RESULTS.—The result of the Major and Minor examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the province of Quebec, which finished on April 27, have been issued. Twenty-eight candidates presented themselves for the Major and twenty-nine for the Minor examination. The following passed (in order of merit) as licentiates of pharmacy—H. G. Pepin, Geo. Virolle, H. Therien, A. J. Merrill, J. R. Martineau, J. S. Cousineau; as certified clerks—H. R. Huot (silver medallist), Wm. Herron, R. A. Martin, R. Paquin, A. Brouillette, J. E. Turcot, R. Senecal, L. Lacasse, Louis Weinfeld, J. P. Tyrrell.

NOT THE MEDICINE.—In the Superior Court, Montreal, last month, a butcher named Maillet brought an action for \$700 damages against Nelson Gray, dealer in druggists' specialties, of Montreal, on the ground that he had been poisoned by some medicine Gray gave him for the liquor-habit. Considerable expert testimony was submitted, Drs. Bourdon, Cousineau and Monet testifying that Maillet had been poisoned, while Mr. Milton Hersey, city analyst, on the other hand, declared that the mixture contained no injurious properties, being composed of sulphate of magnesia, aniseed, essence of nutmeg, essence of mint, and sulphate of iron. Drs. Springle and Chagnon gave similar evidence. The defence also set up that plaintiff's illness was the result of sunstroke, and Judge Mathieu found for the defendant, dismissing the action, with costs against the plaintiff.

DUTY-FREE ALCOHOL.—The passing of a Bill in the American House of Representatives abolishing the Excise tax of \$2.07 per proof gallon on alcohol when used for fuel or for manufacturing purposes, has created considerable interest in Canada. The question is being discussed by business men, professional men, and legislators, and an epitome of various opinions published in a recent issue of a Montreal paper shows that Canadians want duty-free alcohol as much as the British do. Among others interviewed was Mr. D. W. Bole, the representative for Winnipeg in the House of Commons and a practical druggist, who said that if grain alcohol has been demonstrated as useful for fuel purposes as gasoline, the removal of the Excise duty would be a great boon to the country, as well as an absolute necessity for competition purposes, now that the United States has made grain alcohol free. For scientific and pharmaceutical purposes alcohol should have been made free years ago. Dr. Bernard J. Harrington, who holds the Macdonald Chair of Chemistry in McGill University, and Dr. Mackintosh, of the same institution, spoke of the benefit duty-free alcohol would be to science, particularly for research purposes.

AMONG THE IMPORTS to Mohammerah, Persia, last year were 1,952 lb. worth of drugs, against 765 lb. worth in 1904. They were procured from the United Kingdom and India.

Trade Notes.

"DAISY" WINDOWS.—It will be observed that Daisy, Ltd., Leeds, announce in this issue the result of their "Daisy" window-dressing competition, and name six chemists who have received prizes, the first a 5*l.* note. It has been so successful a competition that another is to be organised.

SOLPORT'S LIST.—Messrs. Solport Bros., 188 and 190 Goswell Road, London, E.C., have issued a new edition of their price-list of druggists' sundries. The list is illustrated, and includes such specialities of the firm as chest-protectors, bath-gloves, felt plasters, puffs, and court plaster. Those chemists who want to buy right should send for the list and study it closely.

"RACECOURSE GLEANINGS" is not at all a familiar *C. & D.* heading, "Council Candidate Stakes" being the nearest we have ever got to it. The present gleaning is from the "Irish Times," whose Newmarket specialist states that "there is not an hotel of importance in any town in the world to-day that does not contain a portrait of Pretty Polly, the proprietors of Apollinaris Water having sent out framed pictures of her by hundreds of thousands."

PANAMA BOMBS.—This is the name given by Mr. H. S. Benjamin, Milton House, 8 and 9 Chiswell Street, London, E.C., to a handy contrivance for removing stains and grease-spots from the clothes. The Panama bomb looks like a piece of chocolate, and is shaped like a bomb. The dry bomb is rubbed over the stain or grease-spot and then the application of a damp rag completes the process. It is a convenient and cleanly method of using Panama bark.

WARNER PILLS.—A small, well-printed list of the chief specialities of Messrs. W. R. Warner & Co. is being distributed by the British Depot, Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., Charterhouse Square, London, E.C. Tablets, pills, and effervescent are listed, and two pages of coloured illustrations give a good idea of the style in which the articles are put up for retail. "Un sou quand il est assuré vaut mieux que cinq en espérance" is one of the mottoes on the outside cover.

ARGYROL, which is stated to be a combination of silver with a proteid extracted from wheat, was tried by Dr. J. S. Purdy some time ago, and found to be of service in the treatment of gonorrhœa. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., have now devised solids and ophthalmic tabloids of the drug which are convenient forms for using argyrol. We find that the solids submitted to us dissolve readily, and form a perfectly clear solution, the strength being arranged so as to facilitate prescribing.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SPECIALITIES.—Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, London, S.E., have just started another children's prize competition in connection with Wright's coal-tar soap. A picture-book entitled "The Boy and the Bubble" has been prepared. It contains six amusing outline pictures, which tell how little Johnny True being tired of playthings got a pipe, a basin, and a cake of Wright's coal-tar soap, and began to blow soap-bubbles. One of these grew so big that it carried him away to the W.C.T.S. Isle. His adventures there we must leave our readers to find out; if they have children in the playing stage they will want the book; in any case subscribers will need to familiarise themselves with a scheme which is going to bring them business. Children are asked to colour one of the pictures, signing it, and telling who is the chemist the soap was bought from. There are three lots of prizes for children of different ages, and prizes also to chemists (as to which see the advertisement in this issue). Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney invite chemists to send to them for a supply of the books, on the front of which they will print their name and address, and on the back an advertisement for the chemist. As a send-off to the scheme a specimen of the book with samples of the soap is being sent to every preparatory school in the country, and the school-masters will tell the children that the book may be obtained free from any chemist. The competition will remain open throughout this year. Another new W. L. & U. matter is Wright's coal-tar inhaler and vaporiser, for use in bed-

rooms in cases of whooping-cough and other bronchial affections. It is a well-conceived contrivance comprising an absorbent block which is to be saturated with vaporising liquid, and placed over a carbona night-light, when the vapour of this antiseptic liquid comes off in a steady and not overwhelming manner. It is so neat and attractive that a ready sale is likely to be created for the vaporiser, especially as the price is moderate.

Personalities.

MR. ALFRED E. BUTTERFIELD (John Timpson & Co., Ltd.) sails on May 22 per *Carmania* for New York.

MR. WILLIAM MCKINNELL has accepted the presidency of the Northampton and District Chemists' Association.

MR. HENRY S. WELLCOME, who, with Mrs. Wellcome and their son, has spent the winter abroad, returned to business on Tuesday.

ONE of the best-known pharmacists in California is an Englishman and a Major man—viz., Professor W. M. Searby, who, we are pleased to learn, is still to the fore.

MR. J. CROSBY ROBSON, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, has been chosen a representative governor of Sir William Turner's School, Coatham, on the recommendation of the Education Committee of the North Riding County Council.

MR. JOHN DOUGLAS, chemist and druggist, who was for some years assistant to Messrs. Alsop & Quiller, Sloane Street, London, S.W., went out to San Francisco a year ago. He was all right two days after the earthquake, when he wrote to a friend in Sunderland (Mr. A. H. M. Purse).

MR. H. G. SMITH, F.C.S., of the Technological Museum and College, Sydney, N.S.W., is now on a seven-months' holiday, part of which he is to spend in the Old Country. Mr. Smith has been twenty-two years in the N.S.W. Government service, and his work with Mr. Baker on the chemistry of eucalyptus oils is well known.

MR. W. H. PRENTICE, managing director of Prentice Bros., Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, is evidently a very popular man. Last week we noted a presentation to him (to mark the occasion of his marriage) by the employés of Stowmarket Chemical-works. Since then he has been presented with a spirit tantalus by the employés of the company at Yarmouth, and with a silver salver by the officers and men of A Company 2nd V.B. Suffolk Regiment, of which Mr. Prentice is captain.

MR. EDWARD W. PROUDMAN, pharmacist, Cheltenham, Vic., has sold his business there, and is on his way to visit England. Mr. Proudman is a "Square man" of twenty years ago, and was captain of the cricket and football teams when at the School. After passing the Minor and adding to his London experience, he went out to Melbourne as an assistant to Mr. Henry Francis. A few years later he opened a pharmacy in a new suburb, but during the past fourteen years he has been in Cheltenham, and has made a name for himself in Victorian pharmaceutical circles.

MR. E. RIDER COOK (of Edward Cook & Sons, Ltd., soap specialists, Bow, London, E.), who is an enthusiastic aeronaut, made an ascent in the balloon Vivienne III. on May 12, starting from the Crystal Palace and making the "solo" trip alone necessary for qualification as a pilot of the Aero Club. The atmospheric conditions were perfect, and the balloon passed over the Thames at Westminster, and, moving at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, made an excellent descent at Bedford. Mr. Rider Cook's ascent had an unfortunate sequel in injuries to about ten people by an explosion caused by the lighting of a pipe, despite the emphatic warning of Mr. Rider Cook that no matches or lights must be near the gas-bag.

SIR JOHN WILLIAMS, Bart., M.D., has been appointed a member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. SCAMMELL, of Adelaide, S.A., arrived in London on Tuesday. They had an exceptionally pleasant voyage home. This is Mrs. Scammell's first visit to the Old Country, but Mr. Scammell was here for two years before he passed the Major examination in May 1879.

A Chapter in Orientation.

Being Notes on a Visit to Messrs. C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan's New Premises in Mile End, E.

TO anybody but the Londoner migration from one part of the Metropolis to another has little significance. The postman finds John Smith whether he is in E. district, E.C., or S.E. But to those who spend most of the daylight hours within the City, the removal of a business from the sound of Bow Bells to anywhere else is significant. The day is not far distant when the City, from Moorfields to the river, from Temple Bar to Aldgate, will be sacred to bookkeeping and finance; the industrial part of commerce has almost gone, and the distributing part is going. This is not a matter for regrets, rather is it eloquent of progress, but (there is always a "but") those who have to remove deplore the fact, and none more than old-established houses.

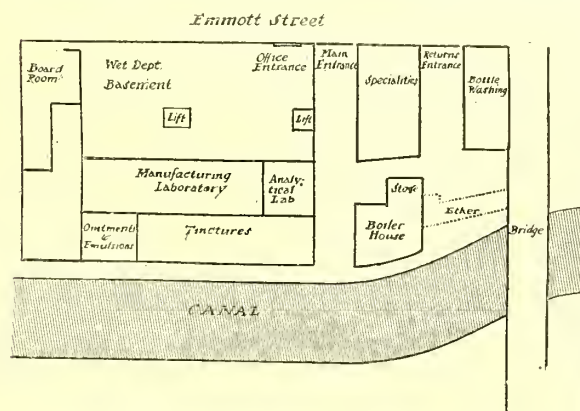
The incitement to these reflections is a recent visit to the new establishment of Messrs. C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, Mile End, E. For a century or thereabouts (the firm's records before 1837 have disappeared) they carried on business in Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C., a stone's throw from where we write. In the days long ago, when the business was William Langton & Co., the principal, for all we know to the contrary, lived on the top floors of the warehouse, and his apprentices were of his household. As time and the business advanced, the principal sought breathing-space in the suburbs, and the apprentices gave place to a resident foreman, who, in his turn, was replaced by stock and machinery which invaded the roof, so that the present-day successors of William Langton were forced to recognise that the business had overgrown the accommodation in the City lane.

This chronicle might be stereotyped. It has been written before in regard to other firms who have migrated from the City, and we are not too venturesome in saying that it will have to be said of all whose business is productive as well as distributive. The Garden City refuge is still ideal; to the practical business-man something less distant is requisite. Messrs. C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan have found their refuge in a splendid series of buildings situated on the banks of Regent's Canal, Emmott Street, Mile End, by no means a gloomy place, for there is even a terrace-garden in which the directors may have afternoon tea, and by rail and canal the business may draw its supplies from all parts and return its produce. Emmott Street faces west, and on the north is Bridge Street.

A visit to this new wholesaler's location and a rapid walk through it all produce bewilderment, but it is our business

fronts on Emmott Street, with five floors devoted to warehousing and despatching of goods. Parallel with it is a two-storey building, backing on the canal terrace, which is devoted to the manufacture of tinctures and other galenicals. These front and back buildings provide the laboratory-walls, a glass roof, three storeys high, giving magnificent light and air-space. A spacious covered yard furnishes a main entrance, whence go the goods of the day to those who have bought them, and beside it, fronting on Emmott Street, is a magnificently lighted building in which the firm have installed a staff of packers of specialities under an experienced forewoman. Beyond this, again, is the returns entrance, where hampers and barrels of empties are immediately checked off, and the bottles, etc., given at once to the washers to deal with. We walk a few steps to the rear of this, and enter an underground passage wherein ether, etc., are stored. Then there is a boiler-house, with two magnificent boilers, each fitted with Green's economisers, which collect the steam and send it back to the boilers as water at a temperature between 220° and 250° F. Above the boiler-house is a rain-water-tank that holds 25,000 gals. and thither flows the rain that falls on the roofs of all the buildings. In order to supplement this supply by soft water, two softening-tanks for ordinary water are now being installed.

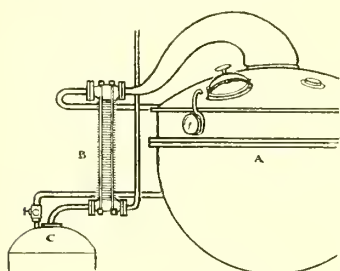
These notes on the plan show how well arranged the place is for the rapid execution of business. Turning to some of the details which we noted during our walk over, we may dispose of the two top floors by saying that they are devoted solely to storage of crude drugs and chemicals, but on the fourth floor a laboratory is to be installed for compounding and making confectionery-colours. If we neglect the first or ground floor for a little and ascend to the office entrance, we find that the series of glass-partitioned departments goes back to the warehouses of dry drugs and essential oils, and it is in the office that we pick up the first part of the system prevailing in the place. Mr. Rowland Stagg's and Mr. Sydney Morgan's rooms are beside each other, the latter commanding the packing-floor. When the orders come in they are immediately dictated to a typist, who, working one of those remarkable manifold typing-machines, produces eight to ten copies of each order, at the same time printing it into the day-book, and a neat invoice. A copy of this order goes to each of the departments in the house, and the foreman in each place picks out the items he can supply and sees that they are got ready "on time." East of the office are all the arrangements for gathering the goods, finishing, and packing them. We indicate on the plan two lifts, although there are really four; but these two are the largest, the one on the main entrance yard being a giant electric. That in the centre of the building is just as big, but while the first is used for bringing in and despatching goods, the other is for interdepartmental communication. The floor above what we call the office and warehouse floor is the dry-room and essential-oil store, the latter, of course, being under lock and key. The foreman of the dries is a trusty servant who has been forty years in the house. When he applied for the situation Mr. Langton said he could not take him on as he was too small to carry a 28-lb. parcel. He did, though, and there he is to-day residing in the house to the east of the board-room, and putting in as good a day's work as any. For our delectation he gave a practical demonstration of rhubarb-trimming, an art not so much exercised as when he first learnt it, but still necessary. A telephone at the foreman's desk helps to bring out the fact that there is one in every department of the house, and electricity is used throughout for lighting, and generally for power. The essential-oil room we found to be one of the most curious in the place, using the word as the equivalent of "eye-opening," for the small room not only contained a fortune in stock of oils, perfume-materials, and finished essences, but a variety of the last-named such as one does not see every day. There were, e.g., caramel essences, butterscotch essence, Easter-bun essence, and cachou essence as used by



to make a straight record. So we show a ground plan of the location. Nothing much more convenient than this for the business of a wholesale druggist and manufacturing chemist could be devised; there for the renting were half-a-dozen buildings ready for departmentalising and adapting to the needs of the business. The largest building is that which

confectioners; a copper standard of essence of musk, and other precious combinations. We sampled, at Mr. Tom White's desire, some good perfumes of the firm's own compounding—Mayblossom he was particularly proud of, as he has a right to be.

The ground floor is for wets. There stocks of tinctures, concentrated infusions, fruit essences, and the like are kept in barrels and vats, some of which are gigantic. Hundreds of gallons some have to be reckoned by—*e.g.*, tr. opii, tr. aurantii, essence of raspberry, and extract of herbs. Our next move was towards the manufacturing-laboratory. Of this we reproduce a picture, from which it will be observed that it is for steam-operations. Several unusual features may be noted. All the piping is in trenches—a provision made when the new brick-tile floor was laid. When artificial light is necessary for the laboratory powerful arc lamps give it, and there is abundance of incandescents for special inspections. A striking feature in the plant is the vacuum evaporating-apparatus—the firm doing a great deal of distillation under reduced pressure, such as fractionation of fusel oil for obtaining pure amyl alcohol, fractionation of essences, etc. What strikes the visitor is the peculiarity of the mechanical arrangements for the vacuum (not altogether incomprehensible, considering the well-known mechanical skill of Mr. F. C. J. Bird, the director who has charge of the manufacturing department). Mr. Morgan's casual remark, "We use a Westinghouse

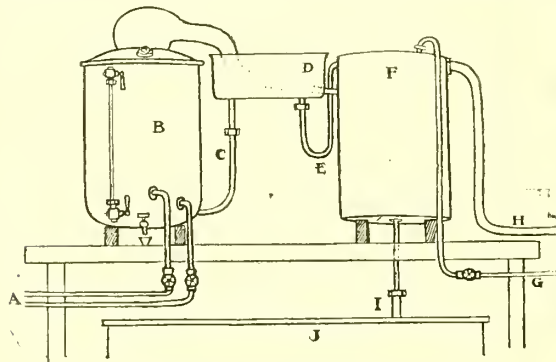


VACUUM STILL.

A Still. B Condenser. C Receiver.

brake pump as an exhaustor," explained how it was done; "nor," he added, "do we waste space in condensing - apparatus." The upright tube indicated by B in the accompanying sketch is all the condenser there is to the big vacuum pan. It is the sort of thing, Mr. Bird explained, used in marine engines; inside is a series of thin tubes each jacketed with another, the jacket being for a stream of cold water that ascends while the vapour in the inner tube descends to form with others of the collection a constant trickle of distillate. Turning to the southern wall, one sees, a dozen feet up, another distilling-arrangement, a sketch of which we also give. This is for the continuous distillation of water, which, when it is collected and sent out, is really aqua destillata, B.P.

There can be few more striking things in a pharmaceutical laboratory than an apparatus like this, work-



DISTILLED-WATER APPARATUS.

A Inlet and outlet to steam coil for heating contents of still. B Still. C Pipe supplying heated water to still. D Cistern for overflow from condenser. E Overflow pipe. F Condenser. G Cold-water supply pipe. H Overflow pipe. I Distillate outlet. J Slat storage-tank.

ing itself the livelong day and delivering, without attention, 60 gals of chemically pure water per diem. No

doubt a lot of scheming and thought was spent on the designing of it, as there usually is in securing the automatic and simple. Letters from A to J are needed to describe one figure, but the most essential elements are those which get rid of ammonia and organic matter from the feed-water. The former is done in the overflow-cistern, D, through which the still-arm passes, and heats the hot overflow condensing-water practically to boiling point. This



VIEW OF ONE OF THE WAREHOUSE FLOORS.

gets rid of the ammonia (if any) in the water, which automatically falls into the still, where it meets a charge of acidified potassium bichromate that completely oxidises organic matter.

In a none too leisurely walk through the laboratory we saw other ingenious mechanical contrivances for expediting production and securing efficiency, but we must allow the photograph to convey the impression in which the pen fails. From this magnificent working-laboratory we passed into the smaller annexe devoted to tincture-making (*i.e.*, in practice, all percolation-processes) and a contiguous part to the manufacture of emulsions and ointments. The mammoth percolators in the larger section are so arranged that they can be fed with the comminuted solids from the floor above; and in a convenient corner beneath was a Bird's spirit-recovery still. Our notes have no reference



THE EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY.

to a hydraulic press, but there is one in intermittent use for suitable aqueous mares, spirituous ones being more economically treated in the Bird's still. We did not succeed in penetrating the mysteries of the emulsion-apparatus, at all times a point of practical importance, but afterwards in the experimental laboratory we viewed under the microscope a slide of milk and one of the H., S. & M. petroleum emulsion, the effect being O for milk and

dots for the emulsion. The ointment-machine is a Wilkinson. One of the features that struck us in the manufacturing-laboratories was the constant supply of hot water. It is merely a matter of arrangement coupled with the

Pountney Lane, where increasing business-connection and decreasing elbow-room produced many strange plights for the workers to steer through; the latter was chiefly about the possibilities of the new premises, the scope they give for development, as yet unmapped, and the greater freedom for expedition in all departments of the business. Mr. Morgan looks over it all; Mr. Stagg is the authority on costs, etc.; Mr. Bird has charge of the science and technique of production; and Mr. White, a giant in stature and in selling-effort, comes to London now and then to fill the chair of the board of directors, and to tell his colleagues what complements there are in trade to the resources of the new premises. And there the curtain dropped.



THE GENERAL LABORATORY.

magnificent boiler-installation, and only the necessity of keeping these notes within limits prevents us reproducing a photograph of the boiler-house. For the same reason we must allow most of the illustrations to speak for themselves.

The penultimate stage of our visit was to the experimental laboratory, coterminous with the general laboratory, and having a free space skywards of two or three storeys. Here is a private room and library for the laboratory-manager, partitioned off from the rest of the apartment. Round the walls of the latter are working-benches, and in the centre a double analytical bench on the Davy-Faraday Laboratory model. The photograph which we reproduce shows the style pretty well. Here Mr. Bird has a competent chemist as his principal assistant and several juniors for detail work. The specific gravity of every liquid produced in the manufacturing-laboratories is here taken by the Westphal balance and recorded; spirit-assays are always going on, besides many other chemical and physical processes, the polarimeter and microscope being a feature in the latter. The convenience and orderly arrangement of the laboratory seemed so tempting to the pharmacist that it almost overshadowed the main fact that such a laboratory as this is to ensure economy, efficiency, and excellency of finished products.

The last stage of our visit was to the Board-room, a Turkey-carpeted apartment where the directors lunch daily and hold the statutory meetings of the company. There the conversation became reminiscent and speculative. The former vein was in respect to the old associations of Laurence

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Bunting, H. A. *Standard English and Foreign Calculator of Money, Weights, and Measures based on the Metric System.* 8vo. 10 tables, 3s. 6d. net; 20 tables, 10s. 6d. net. (Simpkin.)

Kraemer, H. *Further Observations on the Structure of the Starch Grain.* Reprint from the "Botanical Gazette" (U.S.A.).

Mann, G. *Chemistry of the Proteids.* Based on Professor Otto Cownheim's "Chemie der Eiweisskörper." 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 624. 15s. net. (Macmillan.)

Twenty Years' Railway Statistics, 1886 to 1906. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 208. 1s. net. (Mathieson, 16 Copthall Avenue, E.C.) [The statistics relating to thirty-eight British, twenty-three



VIEW IN THE SPECIALITIES BUILDING.

Colonial and Indian, twenty-one American, and forty-six foreign railways in a form which investors will appreciate. Tables of fluctuations in the price of copper and silver are also given.]

Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

Report Stage in the House of Lords.

IN the House of Lords on Friday, May 11, the report of the amendments to this Bill by the Standing Committee was received, whereupon Lord Ebury submitted an amendment on

THE COMPANY CLAUSE.

This was in the following terms, two amendments of which he had previously given notice having been dropped :

Clause 4, page 3, line 16, leave out from ("business") to the end of the sub-section and insert ("and any body corporate carrying on such business or use [*sic*] the description of chemist and druggist and failing to comply with the provision of this section shall be guilty of an offence under Sections 15 and 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and liable to the penalties therein mentioned").

In moving this Lord Ebury said although he was not accustomed to take part in discussions in that House, he ventured to put that amendment forward for their consideration because the matter was one of which he had some personal knowledge. The formation of companies for the purpose of selling drugs and poisons, although of much remoter origin, had acquired great development during the last twenty-five years, for the reason that ordinary chemists had charged prices so high that companies provided with capital and dealing with material of the highest class had been enabled to undersell them. This had naturally been unwelcome to the retail chemists, who formed what was called the Pharmaceutical Society, and for many years they had been endeavouring, by promoting Bills in both Houses and by more or less peaceable persuasion in the lobbies, to induce the Legislature to put a spoke into their rivals' wheel. Finally, they had had the good fortune so far to enlist the sympathy of Earl Crewe as to induce him to insert clauses in a Bill which contained little else of a contentious nature. The latter part of this clause, by revoking the Pharmacy Act of 1868 and by reversing the legal decision in their Lordships' House announced in 1880, deprived all corporate bodies of the right of calling themselves chemists and druggists. In the public interest he claimed this right for all companies—that if their business as chemists was conducted in accordance with the first part of this clause, which would afford a complete guarantee for the public safety, it was a matter of no public importance at all whether the owner of the business in question was an individual, a partnership, or a joint-stock company. And as the designation "chemist and druggist" was necessary in order to attract the attention and conciliate the confidence of actual and potential customers—a fact which he inferred from the keen desire which the Pharmaceutical Society had to secure a monopoly of the title—he thought that title should not be taken away from them, having regard to the fact that they all employed adequate skill and knowledge in the conduct of their business. He submitted that what was proposed in the latter part of that clause was not only protection, but protection in an injurious form. It was said by the noble Earl (Earl Crewe) that individual chemists were entitled to special consideration because they had to pass a qualifying examination before they could exercise their trade. But the qualified assistant who served the company had passed a qualifying examination just the same, and the position which he had acquired thereby would be destroyed for the benefit of his more fortunate fellow-student who happened to have money enough to set up a business for himself. And although an ordinary chemist manipulated drugs and poisons, he depended also for his trade on a variety of preparations, in the compounding of which he had no hand, and on a vast assortment of miscellaneous articles. He did not wish to claim any position of privilege for the companies, and if they limited themselves to the first part of this clause, they would afford ample safety to the public and safeguard at the same time the corporate bodies. But by the words which he now proposed to add those corporate bodies, in case of the slightest infringement of that part of the clause, would become subject to the penalty of Clause 15 in the Pharmacy Act of 1868.

The Earl of Lichfield, in seconding the amendment, said

this matter was fought out in 1880, when it was decided in the House of Lords that it would be competent for companies to use the name of chemists under the Pharmacy Act of 1868. He was well aware that the Pharmaceutical Society claimed that the word "chemist" should have a personal application and should only apply to those who had passed the necessary examinations. But, on the other hand, he wanted them to bear in mind that under the Act of 1868, and the Bill now before them, every company was obliged to keep a qualified manager in every shop that they owned. And therefore the safety of the public was as well preserved with companies as it was with individuals. Why should it be sought to restrict companies from using the name which they had been accustomed to? Great sums of money had been invested in that business on the strength of the existing law, and he wanted to know what harm the companies had done in the exercise of the right which they had hitherto enjoyed. Because, if not, he could not understand the object of the clause as it stood, which was to restrict companies from using the word "chemist," and so to injure them in the public estimation and interfere with the money which they had sunk in their business believing that they were acting under the law. The Bill as it stood was really a vexatious restriction of trade, and it was not at all in the public interest that a privileged class should be established, and that the great public companies should be debarred from using the name under which they carried on their trade. He hoped the House would agree to support the amendment, believing, as he did, that it was very much in the interest of the public that corporate bodies should not be discredited in the public eye, because it was notorious that the result of companies working as chemists had been to give the public the opportunity of getting drugs far cheaper and fresher than they were ever able to do before, and so promote competition, which was all in the public interest. If his noble friend's amendment was not carried, he would, when Earl Crewe moved his amendment to restrict the present right of the companies to seven years, move that the number twenty-one be substituted for seven.

The Marquis of Londonderry : As your Lordships know, the Bill was drafted by myself when I had the privilege of occupying the position now filled by the noble Earl opposite, and consequently I naturally support the Bill as it stands. There is one point to which I should like to draw attention—Clause 4. This clause is to a very great extent drawn on the same lines as mine. In my clause there were the words "or uses the description." I notice that the phrase has been left out by my noble friend. I am completely at a loss to know how to reconcile the last four lines which are added. My interpretation of the clause as it reads is that though companies are allowed to call themselves chemists they are not allowed to carry on their business. I may be wrong. Perhaps the noble Lord will explain.

LORD CREWE ON TITLES.

The Earl of Crewe : I think perhaps it will be convenient if I intervene at this stage. I will begin by dealing with a point which was raised by the noble Marquis who has just sat down. The effect of the omission of the words "or use the description" in Clause 4 is, of course, to do what my noble friend opposite does not wish to be done. It prevents these companies from employing the names of chemist and druggist in conducting their business. There is nothing whatever in the last four lines which prevents companies from carrying on their business. Of course, that is the very last thing we wish to do. The House will have gathered from the speeches of my two noble friends that the Bill as it stands and the amendment moved by Lord Ebury represent two different attempts to come to a conclusion upon a contention which has been in existence for many years between the Pharmaceutical Society, representing the chemists, and the important companies who deal in poisons and drugs. It may seem to your Lordships that this is rather a small matter. You might be disposed to consider it almost a storm in a teacup—or perhaps a

storm in a gallipot would be a better phrase; but I can assure your Lordships that, so far as those interested in this trade are concerned, the matter is regarded as of very great importance. Since this subject was last before the House I have had the advantage of seeing a great many hon. gentlemen who have argued with great ability both sides of the question, and I have also received from all parts of the country a great number of written communications on the subject. Therefore, although I fully agree that the matter is not one that primarily concerns the public, it is one which is regarded as exceedingly important by the different parties engaged in the trade. Perhaps it will be most convenient if in making these remarks I also deal with the amendment, which I shall move if the noble Lord's amendment is not adopted by the House, giving seven years' grace to the companies. The effect of Lord Ebury's amendment would be that all companies may in future employ the terms reserved under the former Act to chemists, provided, of course, that they fulfil the conditions of the Act in employing qualified men in conducting their business. The effect of the Bill as it stands, with the addition of my amendment, will be that these particular terms will be reserved to chemists who carry on a chemist's business, although, of course, there will be no bar to a company stating in its advertisements or labels that it employs qualified chemists, or to using the name qualified manager or the term chemist or pharmaceutical chemist, as the case may be, in its advertisements. It is interesting to note that in the case to which Lord Ebury alluded, which decided the right of companies to trade in business, the company was called the London and Provincial Supply Association, but the labels bore the name of the individual chemist and druggist who conducted the business, who was a small shareholder and a qualified man. Therefore it certainly appears to me that so long as companies have the right of stating that they employ chemists they are not very greatly damaged by being forbidden to use the term of "chemist" as their own description. The history of these terms is as follows: The first Act which was passed on the subject was passed in 1852, and it confirmed a charter which had been given to the Pharmaceutical Society in 1845. Under that nobody was allowed to use the term "pharmacist" or "pharmaceutist" who was not registered, but in 1868 it was made unlawful for anyone to keep open a shop for the sale of poisons or assume the title of "chemist," or "druggist," or "pharmacist," or "dispensing chemist," unless he was a chemist or druggist under the Act. Since that time no alteration of importance has been made in the law. Practically since 1868 the companies, of which my noble friends opposite are the champions, have come into existence. Lord Lichfield said that from time immemorial the companies had had these powers, but my impression is that the companies only came into existence at the time when he and I were together at school. Before that period this particular question did not in practice arise at all. Since that time these companies—a great many of them large co-operative concerns—have gone on and flourished exceedingly. They have been admirably conducted. I have not a word to say in contradiction of the praises which have been uttered by noble Lords opposite of the manner in which the companies have conducted their business. I believe also they have been of distinct service in creating a very healthy competition, and, I have no doubt, to some extent in lowering the price of drugs. The argument which the Pharmaceutical Society use is this—they say this Act of 1868 conferred upon them a definite series of titles, which they have gained at some personal expense to themselves and by undergoing a fairly stiff examination. They regard the title as the absolute appanage of the individual, and they say although it is quite proper that the title should be used by a company in connection with the name of the people they employ, it ought not to be used in connection with the name of a man who is not a chemist himself, or with the name of a company who are not themselves chemists and have not passed the examinations. On the other hand, the companies point to their excellent public record, and also use the argument which my noble friend Lord Lichfield used—that if the public safety was secured by the employment of trained chemists in the shops and places of business where the companies conduct their affairs, the public have no further

interest in the use of the title, and that it was a purely sort of domestic matter between rival sets of tradesmen. These are the two arguments, and therefore the point at issue is simply this: Is a chemist an ordinary tradesman, like a butcher, or baker, or candlestick maker, or is he to some extent in the position of a man who has taken a degree, and therefore is alone permitted to use the title which accompanies that degree? That is the perfectly simple point at issue. I admit there is a great deal to be said on both sides, and it took me some time to arrive at a definite conclusion that these titles under the Act of 1868 are personal; that they are to some extent in the nature of a degree or qualification; and that they ought not to be attached to any name except that of the men who had actually earned them. If that conclusion is reached it destroys the two principal arguments of the noble Lords opposite, because if the title is a personal matter you clearly are not entitled to use it merely because you employ people who have earned it. For instance, one gentleman who brings up boys for the Army—an Army coach—must not call himself a master of arts in his advertisement merely because he has gentlemen who are masters of arts who teach the boys. It is a personal title, and he is not entitled to use it. Then, again, as to the strong argument that the public security is all that matters. All titles of this kind are given for the object of securing the public protection. The title of solicitor is simply and solely given in order to secure the public. It is not a title of honour or of declaration. Equally, of course, no firm who employ solicitors would speak of themselves as being solicitors, even if they had solicitors in their office. Above this question of the public safety, once you admit the character of a title, people do take exceedingly great pride in the possession of this title. The title of "pharmaceutical chemist" is on a more humble scale than many other titles earned by examination, but those who earn it do not like to see it coupled with the names of people who have not been through the mill which they have, and have not earned the distinction—for it undoubtedly is a distinction—by examination. There is one other practical consideration, and it is this. We have been told that an enormous injury will be inflicted upon the companies if they are not entitled to use this title of "chemist and druggist." I think it was Lord Ebury who said that customers, actual and prospective, would be guided in connection with the shop which they use by the fact that the title of "chemist and druggist" would be used rather than that of "drugstore" or "dealer in medicine." I find it very difficult to believe that. I should have thought that actual present customers would be guided by the quality of the goods they bought and the civility they received, and all the considerations which make people choose a particular shop to buy goods at and cause them to go on doing so. And with regard to new customers, I should have thought that anybody intending to deal at what is always likely to be popularly called a chemist's shop or store would be very much more attracted by the general appearance of the place, by the obviously businesslike manner in which the shop was carried on, as is the case with many of these companies, rather than because of any name that he saw written up over the door. Personally, if I was going to buy anything at a chemist's shop I should very much rather go to one of those brilliant stores, where I should be sure to get a fresh article, rather than to a small and perhaps frowsy shop with the name of "chemist" over the door. And therefore I think the injury which these companies say they will receive by the loss of these titles is enormously exaggerated. It is exaggerated out of all possible proportion. But, on the other hand, they will no doubt suffer in a different way, and that is the way which my further amendment is designed to meet. They have, no doubt, in many cases, and in one case in particular, adopted the title of "chemist" at their shop-fronts, and if this Bill is passed as it stands those

SHOP-FRONTS WILL HAVE TO BE ALTERED.

They have also in some cases engraved it on syphon-bottles, and in some cases on a great number of labels, and so on, containing the title, which would then be forbidden. That, to my mind, gives them a clear claim to a considerable time-limit, during which they can put together a very moderate

sinking fund for their own business—for it should not be very large in relation to the whole business—which would enable them to meet the cost of changing at the end of seven years. And they would no doubt see that their stock of labels was printed with a view to their running out at the end of this fixed period. Consequently I propose this seven years' limit. I do not want to anticipate any discussion on the amendment if it is moved, but I think it better to say at this stage that I do consider the term of twenty-one years, mentioned in the amendment which Lord Lichfield announced his intention of moving, as altogether too long. I cannot think of any precedent for any legislation of that kind, and therefore I shall be obliged to oppose it. I name seven years because it seems to me to be a generally reasonable period, and I am afraid I must adhere to the Bill as it stands.

BRISTOL RECALLED.

Viscount St. Aldwyn : When this Bill was before your Lordship's House in Committee I ventured to call the attention of the noble Earl the Lord President of the Council to an amendment which he then expressed his intention of moving on Report, to the effect that he would restrict the use of the name "chemist and druggist" to a period of seven years only and also to existing companies. I did so mainly because of the hardship which I felt sure would be inflicted upon the existing companies by the limitation to that period. I have since been informed that there is a company now in existence who have as many as 320 shops in different parts of the Kingdom, which employ more than 4,000 persons, and who have a capital of 1,300,000l.; and they assert that by the limitation which the noble Lord's amendment would suggest they would lose a sum on account of their expenditure and their stock of between 30,000l. and 40,000l. I think that is a fine of a very considerable amount to impose upon a body which is doing, as the noble Earl has just told your Lordships, a most admirable and useful work for the benefit of the public at large. The noble Lord has said nothing more than is due to these companies for the work they have done in enabling the public, and especially the poor, to obtain the drugs at a far cheaper price than they were able to obtain them at before. And therefore I am quite sure that you would not desire to do anything which was unfair to existing companies or which would impose a fine upon them. But the amendment before you raises a larger and a wider issue. It raises the whole question of whether not only existing companies should be allowed to maintain their present business, but whether future companies would be allowed to enter into the same business. The noble Earl has referred to the past legislation on this subject. I have had some concern with it myself, and perhaps I might allude to it. The Act of 1868, which was the governing statute in this matter, certainly forbade the use of the title "chemist and druggist" by anybody who was not qualified by the Pharmaceutical Society's examination. But that Act also forbade any person not so qualified to keep open a shop. Now, in accordance with the public need, the noble Earl does not intend by this Bill to prevent these companies from keeping open their shops in the future. That would not be a proposition which would commend itself to this House or the Government. But what he wants is to allow them to keep open, and to prohibit to them on a certain day the title of "chemist and druggist." In other words, he now proposes that a person carrying on a trade lawfully, and to the great advantage of the public, should not be allowed opportunities for the proper exercise of that trade. Can there be a greater absurdity? And it is even more absurd, for this reason—that if a single person were to open twenty or thirty shops, and employ a qualified assistant in each shop, he would be entitled to the title of "chemist and druggist."

The Earl of Crewe : Supposing he is one.

Viscount St. Aldwyn : No; I am advised that this would only apply to companies, and not to individuals.

The Earl of Crewe : It is not our intention, at any rate.

Viscount St. Aldwyn : Well, that is only a passing remark. But when it is proved to the satisfaction of everybody that companies have done good work in carrying on their business, an attempt is made which can only be described as an attempt to injure those companies in

carrying on that business. When I was a member of the other House I was approached by constituents of mine on this subject. They came to me and wanted me to support a Bill prohibiting altogether companies from carrying on the competition with pharmaceutical chemists. I said I thought that was a monstrous proposition. Then they said, "Will you compel the directors to be pharmaceutical chemists?" I said that was little less monstrous. The Pharmaceutical Society have been endeavouring throughout to secure by legislation a trade monopoly, in order that they may raise, to their own benefit and to the public injury, the prices of their goods. Can anything of that sort be possibly supported by a Government pledged to free trade, returned by the electors of this country mainly because they were pledged to free trade? (Hear, hear.) Is it possible that, being obliged, as they are, to retain the powers of existing companies, they will attempt to forward the protectionist designs of the Pharmaceutical Society? (Hear, hear.) If Lord Ebury presses his amendment to a division, I shall be glad to support it.

Lord Stanley of Alderley : My Lords, the view I take upon this matter is that the name of a chemist, like that of a firm, is a trade-name, and a well-established name must be a great advantage to every firm. There is one well-known firm of chemists which was established in 1868. It is quite possible that, if inquiry were made, it would be found that there is no member now in that firm bearing the name by which it is known. It would be very hard, where a chemist left an only daughter, that she should be deprived of appointing a qualified assistant to carry on the business for her and retain the old-established name, and I understand that this right would not be affected by the Bill. But if a person not being a chemist may own a shop and keep up the name, I do not see why a company should not have the same right. It seems to me that the essence of the matter, so far as the public is concerned, is that the people who dispense drugs and medicines should be properly qualified. I do not therefore see why the benefit of an established trade-name should be taken away. We are told that the Bill would not affect a private trader, but only a company. I should like to know why that distinction is drawn.

ANOTHER MINISTER'S VIEW.

The Lord Privy Seal (the Marquis of Ripon) : My Lords, this question is one which might very fairly be debated on one side or the other, but I cannot help thinking that my noble friend behind me is right when he treats the title of "chemist" as a personal, and not as a general, title. The members of these companies, excellent as is the work which they are doing, are not all of them chemists in the proper sense of the term; and it seems to me that it is a misuse of the title to allow a body which is not composed of chemists to use that particular designation. That is the whole question before us. Is it right that this should be treated as a title which can be taken up by a body of people who have not passed the examination, and who are not in the recognised position of chemists and druggists; or is it not more for the security of the public that it should be confined to persons who are qualified by examination, and whom the public know to be entitled, by those means, to its use? The noble Viscount opposite has quoted a case in which he says the loss to the particular company concerned would be very much indeed. We all know that these estimates are not always to be relied upon. Those who are concerned in matters of this kind very naturally estimate their losses, before they incur them, very high indeed. My noble friend the Lord President recognises this loss to a very considerable extent, and he gives them seven years in which they may make their preparations for the change which he desires to bring into effect. The number of years is, no doubt, a question for discussion, but twenty-one years seems to me to be far too long. In my opinion seven years would meet the real claims of these companies in this respect. It is far better that a name which rests on examination should be confined to those persons who have undergone that examination.

Lord Belper : My Lords, there is no need for me to add anything to what has been so admirably said by the noble Viscount behind me with regard to the effect of this Bill; but the noble Marquis opposite has reiterated a point which I think requires some comment. It is that

THE TITLE OF CHEMIST IS A PERSONAL TITLE,

attached to a particular person carrying on the business and to whom the business belongs, and that it is not, therefore, applicable to a company, even although in every one of their shops there is a regular qualified chemist. Is it the case that this title is really a purely personal title? Clause 3 of this Bill provides that the provisions of Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which enable the executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of a deceased pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist to continue his business so long as such business is *bona-fide* conducted by a duly qualified assistant, shall be construed as enabling such executor, administrator, or trustee to carry on the business if and so long only as in every premises where the business is carried on, the business is *bona-fide* conducted by a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist. Therefore, as I read the clause, an executor, administrator, or trustee, without being a pharmaceutical chemist at all himself, could carry on the business merely on the ground that it belonged to a pharmaceutical chemist who had since died. The real effect of the Bill, therefore, is to prevent a company or corporate body from calling themselves chemists, while it permits an individual who is not a chemist in certain circumstances to do so. These large firms which have been in existence for some years have carried on their businesses in an admirable manner: so much so that they have attracted the public, who now look upon these large companies as a necessity of the times. It is not only in their interests that we ask the noble Earl to reconsider his suggestion, but in the interests also of the public. A very large number of petitions have been signed by customers using these shops who are satisfied with the way in which they have been carried on, and wish them to continue with the same advantages as to the use of the title. Why should the intended disabilities be placed on these companies? So long as the public have the security that in every shop there is a fully qualified chemist, I do not see why a company or association of individuals who are permitted by the law to carry on the business of chemists should not also be enabled to use that title in connection with that business.

The Earl of Crewe: I am, of course, not entitled to any reply, but, as a matter of explanation, in answer to the noble Lord who has just sat down, I may say that if he thinks this Bill as it stands does not prevent the executors of any particular chemist from using the name of that chemist, with the word "chemist" attached, I shall be perfectly happy to add to the Bill words which will make it perfectly clear that that is intended. The title is intended to be a personal one. I certainly do not propose that executors should be able to carry on the business under a particular name, with the word "chemist" attached, if that chemist does not actually exist.

On question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause," their Lordships divided, with the following result:

CONTENTS, 32.

Lorcburn, L. (<i>L. Chancellor.</i>)	Davey, L.
Crewe, E. (<i>L. President.</i>)	Denman, L. [<i>Teller.</i>]
Ripon, M. (<i>L. Privy Seal.</i>)	Elgin, L. (<i>E. Elgin and Kincardine.</i>)
Manchester, D.	Farrer, L.
Northampton, M.	Fitzmaurice, L.
Beauchamp, E.	Granard, L. (<i>E. Granard.</i>)
Carrington, E.	[<i>Teller.</i>]
Portsmouth, E.	Haversham, L.
Russell, E.	Lyveden, L.
Althorp, V. (<i>L. Chamberlain.</i>)	Newton, L.
Burghclere, L.	O'Hagan, L.
Castletown, L.	Reay, L.
Colebrooke, L.	Ribblesdale, L.
Coleridge, L.	Saye and Sele, L.
	Sefton, L. (<i>E. Sefton.</i>)
	Tweedmouth, L.
	Wandsworth, L.
	Weardale, L.
	Winterstoke, L.

NON-CONTENTS, 38.

Marlborough, D.	Camperdown, E.
Bath, M.	Cathcart, E.
Lansdowne, M.	Cawdor, E.
Salisbury, M.	Ducie, E.
	Fitzwilliam, E.

Hardwicke, E.	Ebury, L. [<i>Teller.</i>]
Jersey, E.	Ellenborough, L.
Lauderdale, E.	James, L.
Lichfield, E. [<i>Teller.</i>]	Lawrence, L.
Mayo, E.	Mount Stephen, L.
Waldegrave, E.	Poltimore, L.
Churchill, V.	Ponsonby, L. (<i>E. Bessborough.</i>)
Hutchinson, V. (<i>E. Donoughmore.</i>)	Rosmead, L.
St. Aldwyn, V.	Saltoun, L.
Alverstoke, L.	Sanderson, L.
Belper, L.	Teynham, L.
Brougham and Vaux, L.	Wemyss, L. (<i>E. Wemyss.</i>)
Clifford of Chudleigh, L.	Wenlock, L.
Crawshaw, L.	Zouche of Haryngworth, L.
Digby, L.	

It was therefore resolved in the negative, and on question, "That the words proposed to be inserted stand part of the clause," it was resolved in the affirmative.

AGRICULTURAL POISONS IN IRELAND.

Lord Lawrence moved that the provisions of the Bill should be applied to Ireland. He explained that the object of his amendment was to restore the Bill to the position in which it stood when it was introduced into their Lordships' House. So far as he could make out, the principal reason why Ireland was excluded from the scope of the Bill was that the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, at whose suggestion the clause applying the Bill to Ireland was struck out, contended that there were adequate facilities already for agriculturists to get the necessary poisons. That this was not the fact was obvious when he stated that there were 130 districts in Ireland where no registered trader empowered to sell these poisons exists. Indeed, the law had been persistently broken, and unregistered persons had sold these poisons without any penalties being enforced against them. The Cattle-traders' and Stock-owners' Association, as well as the Dublin County Council and other bodies, had passed resolutions in favour of the Bill applying to Ireland, the only opponents to that course being the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, who at present had the monopoly. Under the Bill extra facilities were given to farmers and stock-raisers in England, Scotland, and Wales for obtaining the compounds required in agricultural pursuits, and there was no justifiable reason why they should be withheld from Ireland. He moved the following amendment:

Leave out Clause 7, and insert the following clause:

7. This Act, except sections three and four thereof, shall apply to Ireland subject to the following modifications:

(a) For references to the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, or either of them, there shall be substituted references to the Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, and the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, and for references to particular provisions of the first-mentioned Acts shall be substituted references to the corresponding provisions of the last-mentioned Acts, and in particular for the reference to Schedule A to the Pharmacy Act, 1868, shall be substituted a reference to Schedule A to the Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and for the reference to section two of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, shall be substituted a reference to section sixteen of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875;

(b) For the reference to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, there shall be substituted a reference to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland;

(c) For references to Orders in Council by his Majesty there shall be substituted references to Orders in Council by the Lord Lieutenant;

(d) Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, shall apply where the persons keeping open shop are a company.

The Earl of Donoughmore opposed the amendment on the ground that the circumstances in Ireland left no need for the application of the Bill. He ventured to think that the noble Lord had pursued a rather unusual course in moving this amendment at the present stage, especially as he had offered no opposition to his (Lord Donoughmore's) amendment in Committee excluding Ireland from the Bill. The Departmental Committee upon whose Report the Bill was founded took no evidence in regard to Ireland. He believed this was a case in which Ireland was already very much better governed than England. The English system was quite simple. Under the Act of 1868 no one could sell poisons of any kind in England unless he was a registered

chemist. It was felt that this was inconvenient in regard to the sale of poisons for agricultural purposes. But this had been recognised in Ireland fifteen years ago, and an Act was passed in 1890 giving the Pharmaceutical Society power to license persons who were not chemists to sell poisons for agricultural purposes only. There are at the present moment 1,500 of such licensed persons in Ireland, and he held that the requirements of the public are therefore quite satisfied. The persons licensed to sell poisons for agricultural purposes average forty-five per county, which, as their Lordships would realise, is a large number. He claimed that nearly every town and village in Ireland of any importance has a person now living in it empowered to supply the wants of farmers in this direction. There is no machinery in the Bill which would be applicable to Ireland, and he did not see how any machinery could be evolved by which the Pharmaceutical Society in Dublin could work hand in hand with the local County Councils. It was necessary that these poisons should only be handled and sold by trustworthy people, and he was afraid that a power to license in the hands of two bodies would lead to confusion, and it would be impossible to prevent the powers falling into improper hands to the danger of the public.

The Earl of Mayo hoped that the amendment would be accepted. Ireland is, he said, an agricultural country, and it is essential that farmers and stock-raisers should have proper facilities for obtaining drugs and compounds required for the cure of sheep-scab and other diseases among cattle. The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland had their own particular monopoly at heart in this matter, and he thought some weight should be given to the opinions of the Irish Cattle-traders and Stock-owners' Association, the Dublin Society, and the Board of Agriculture, all of which bodies were in favour of the provisions of the Bill applying to Ireland. The noble Earl had said that there are 1,500 people in Ireland empowered to sell poisons required for agricultural purposes, but what is that number among a population of four millions, who are mostly engaged in agriculture? It is indispensable to modern sheep-farming that there should be ample facilities for obtaining these poisons, and it could not be said that these facilities exist to anything like the requisite extent in Ireland. There are many stretches of country in which there is neither a pharmaceutical chemist nor a registered druggist to be found. He therefore hoped the Government would accept the amendment.

The Earl of Crewe: My Lords,—I must ask leave to explain the position in which I find myself in relation to the amendment of my noble friend Lord Lawrence. As your Lordships are aware, in the Committee stage I agreed to omit the clause including Ireland within the operation of this Bill. I did so at the request of the noble Earl opposite (Lord Donoughmore), and I endeavoured to make it clear that I took that course not at all on the merits of the case, but because I did not consider we had sufficient information at our disposal as to the needs of Ireland in this particular matter. As the noble Lord had said, Irish witnesses were not examined before the Departmental Committee appointed by the late Government, and that, no doubt, gave fair grounds for suspending judgment for a time on this particular point. Since then I have been in communication with a good many gentlemen taking both views in Ireland, and the Irish Department have also collected information on the subject, and have arrived at the conclusion that Ireland ought to be included. The exact number of people qualified to sell these poisons in different parts of Ireland is 1,500, but of these 543 reside in the six county boroughs—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Londonderry—and not much sheep-dipping goes on in those cities. It is obvious that the number really available to meet the needs of the farmers is less than appears. I am told that in the whole province of Connaught there are only sixty-two persons authorised to sell agricultural poisons, and that, I think, must involve a shortage in the case of articles which are often wanted at very short notice. The Agricultural Department, therefore, have arrived at the conclusion that Ireland ought to come within the operation of the Bill. The reason which, I confess, weighs with me more than any other is one of a different kind. It is notorious that these agricultural poisons are sold by hundreds of people who are not registered at all. It has not been the practice to

prosecute these unauthorised sellers, and in the few cases where they have been prosecuted it has been the custom of the Lord-Lieutenant of the day to remit the fines which have been imposed. Anyone can see that that is an unsatisfactory state of things. It does not add to popular respect for the law to know that an unauthorised trade of this kind is going on, winked at by the police, and not strongly discouraged by the authorities at Dublin Castle. I confess that I did not contemplate that this matter would come up again in this House, and therefore I should have felt in any case debarred, in spite of the information which has carried conviction to my mind, from re-introducing it here, but I have not the least doubt that it would have been introduced in another place. Therefore I do not consider myself called upon to offer any opposition, on behalf of the Government, to the amendment before the House. Though, as I say, I did not feel justified in bringing the matter forward myself, yet if the noble Lord goes to a division I shall certainly support him by my vote in the lobby.

The Marquis of Londonderry said that Ireland was included in the Bill which he drafted, but he received information afterwards to the effect that it was considered advisable to exclude Ireland. After what had been said by his noble friend Lord Mayo, who spoke with great knowledge of the agricultural needs of Ireland, he thought it would be wise that the Bill should extend to that country. There seemed to be a difference of opinion on this point among noble Lords who represented Ireland; but, as the noble Earl the Lord President of the Council, after carefully considering the whole matter, had come to the conclusion that the Bill should apply to Ireland, he would advise his noble friends who opposed the amendment not to go to a division.

The amendment, on being put, was agreed to without a division.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. F. C. LANGLEY, chemist and druggist, will shortly vacate the premises at 12 London Street, Paddington, London, W.

MR. A. W. HERBERT, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Messrs. Knight & Milne, at 77 Atlantic Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

MR. F. G. SAUNDERS, chemist and druggist, has acquired the branch business of Mr. A. S. Willcocks, chemist and druggist, at 41 St. Leonard's Road, Windsor.

MR. D. FOULIS, chemist and druggist, has acquired the premises at 730 Old Kent Road, London, S.E., which he will open as a pharmacy as soon as alterations are completed.

MR. A. D. WATSON, chemist and druggist, Hazel Grove, Stockport, has acquired the business of Mr. T. J. Dunlop, chemist and druggist, at 184 Higher Hillgate, Stockport.

THE BUSINESS OF MESSRS. King & Turner, chemists, 108 Crawford Street, Marylebone, London, W., has been transferred to Mr. T. M. Ninnis, chemist and druggist, at No. 37 in the same thoroughfare.

MESSRS. MORNAY FRERES, LTD., 110 New Bond Street, London, W., inform us that at the additional premises they are opening at 201 Regent Street they will trade as store chemists, and they have therefore adopted the same prices at their Bond Street shop.

THE STOCK of drugs, fixtures, fittings, etc., at 267 Waterloo Road, Cheetham, Manchester, where the business of a chemist, combined with a post-office, had been carried on for many years by Mr. George Wilkinson, has been sold and removed. Mr. Wilkinson still resides in the district, but has retired from business.

MR. STANLEY R. COKE, of 8 Victoria Mansions, Willesden Green, lately representing Messrs. John Sanger & Sons, has concluded an arrangement with Lorimer & Co., Ltd., Britannia Row, Islington, N., to represent them in Greater London; and Mr. W. F. Robson, of 398 Morningside Road, Edinburgh, has been appointed Lorimer's representative for Scotland in place of Mr. George Duncan.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

In the House of Lords

we have been beaten. Our professions of anxiety for the public weal have been politely ignored, and our claim for justice has been contemptuously rejected. We have been denounced as monopolists, while Mr. Boot, in his invalid-chair on the floor of the House, must have blushed to fever-heat as he heard his fascias, and his 320 shops, and his other virtues extolled by our old and new nobility. But the battle is not by any means over yet; in some respects, indeed, the auguries are hopeful. The extraordinary party character of the division on the Report—extraordinary because there is no obvious reason why our little controversy should excite either Liberal or Tory sympathies—is one of the indications. No previous Pharmacy or Medical Bill, so far as I remember, has had this distinction. Having so begun, however, it may be permitted to hope that the party character of the Opposition may be continued in what Lord Ebury will again have to designate “the curiously constituted House of Commons.” Of still greater value from a tactical point of view is the restoration to the Bill of the clause applying its provisions to Ireland. I am sorry to seem to rejoice that the sister Pharmaceutical Society there should have to do its work over again, but it is impossible not to recognise that their alliance on the floor of the House of Commons means to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain what the support of Blucher meant to Wellington at Waterloo.

How Many Deaths

are due to vaccination in the United Kingdom annually? Mr. Arnold Lupton, the anti-vaccinationist champion in the House of Commons, has seriously estimated the number at 100,000, and the organ of the British Medical Association, having treated him and his figures with orthodox scorn, has to admit his justification into its columns, adding at the same time a withering rejoinder. The dispute is distinctly interesting. Mr. Lupton, it appears, bases his startling estimate on a return made by the Registrar-General, by order of Parliament, in 1877. Fifteen diseases had been selected by the anti-vaccinationists as possibly consequential to vaccination. The average mortality from these fifteen causes in England and Wales in the seven years preceding 1854, when the operation was made compulsory, was 138,000; after that date the deaths due to those diseases went up to an aggregate of 217,700 in 1875. Something had occurred to make those fifteen diseases more deadly by 80,000 per annum than they had been. The other 20,000 are assumed to have occurred in Scotland and Ireland. To attribute the whole of the increase to vaccination is very free controversy indeed; but the “B. M. J.’s” reply on the statistical point is singularly inept. The increase occurred, it says, in only six of the fifteen diseases; in the other nine there were decreases. That simply proves Mr. Lupton’s good faith. He took the list on which the Registrar-General had reported. If he had selected the six only, his indictment would have been far more terrible. He has gone nowhere near proving his extravagant calculation; on the other hand, there is enough direct evidence of fatalities from the essentially repulsive prophylactic to irritate unbiassed inquirers when the organs of the medical profession persist in declaring that the risk is “infinitesimal.”

The Boot-Ellis Dialectics

are on a higher plane than our usual trade disputes aspire to. Mr. Bernard Ellis has resigned his management of one of the Boot Company’s

Sheffield shops for conscientious reasons, and Mr. Boot’s comments on Mr. Ellis’s public apologia are, it must be admitted, in excellent taste. But it is strange that he cannot see why a qualified chemist should object to the company which employs him applying his personal guarantee of competence to its own unqualified self. He stigmatises such a contention as “beyond argument.” The people who printed and published and sold Tennyson’s poems did not thereby become poets, and it is conceivable that Tennyson might have changed his publishers if they had insisted on claiming the credit for his great thoughts. I have also a bone to pick with Mr. Ellis. I agree with him as to the calamitous tendency of modern pharmacy. It is sad to see a vocation of such ancient and universal honour becoming merely a department in capitalists’ stores. But Mr. Ellis is unjust to the best socialism of our time when he applies the term “collectivism,” which the Socialists themselves invented, to the limited liability form of competition. The true co-operative stores are collectivist; the mere association of seven or seven thousand shareholders in any gamble or scramble or legitimate enterprise is just one of the forms of capitalistic aggression against which true collectivism protests and contends.

The Discoverer of Radiobes,

Mr. Butler Burke, of Cambridge, has lately written a book on the origin of life, in which he describes his epoch-making experiments. He says:

In presenting this work to the judgment of my critics, as the result in part of my studies for some time past, in some respect in outline whilst in others in detail, and more so perhaps than it was my intention at first to make it, two points should be borne in mind.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Burke’s scientific work is more accurate than his literary style.

The Subjoined Advertisement

is copied from the “Dental Surgeon.” It is headed “How to Double a Practice,” and is inserted by an agent well known in the profession:

We are now arranging autumn and winter lectures for dentists by well-known M.P.s and special war correspondents of the leading London papers.

Why for dentists especially? Are the M.P.s to teach them new methods of hypnotism, and the war correspondents to make them more bloodthirsty than they are by nature or by training?

Chemists’ Coloured Bottles

are again exercising the ingenuity of the learned contributors to “Notes and Queries.” It is required to know when they were first used, and why. It is generally concluded that they were adopted and passed on from one druggist to another merely to attract attention like the doctor’s red lamp or the innkeeper’s sign. But that is a poor, unsatisfying theory. The barbers’ poles and the pawnbrokers’ three balls have legends attached to them, and why not the chemists’ colours? One of the “Notes and Queries” correspondents remarks that the bottles were formerly adorned with planetary symbols, and he suggests that perhaps the planet and the hue were originally associated. There is such association in heraldry. The “tinctures” of Royal arms were at one time named by the planets, not by the colours. Green, or vert, was called Venus; purple was Mercury; gules, or red, Mars; and azure Jupiter. Another says the red and blue represented venous and arterial blood, and the bottles intimated that bleeding was done inside. This fancy does not account for the yellow or green colours. A third correspondent associates the colours with the metals employed by the alchemists. Yellow was for gold, red for iron, green for copper, blue for tin, and purple for quicksilver. Silver, or the moon, and lead, or Saturn, are still unprovided for; but as these would require a white or a black liquid, which would not be attractive, it would seem that our ancestors sacrificed their science to their artistic taste.

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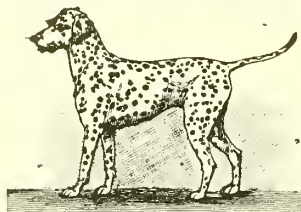
"Bactox," "Creocide," "Okol," "Soldis," "Pinos,"
"Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Fumigating Candles,"
"Sulphugators," "Formic Sulphugators,"

"Formic Lamps,"

"Formic Fumigators," "Formic Aldehyde"
(40 per cent. Solution, Tablets, and Powder),
Kingzett's Patent Drain Testers, Sheep Dips, Weed Killer,
"Sulphume," and "Burnet's Smoke Tests,"
Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,
Carbolic Fluids, Powders, and Soaps,
Eucalyptus Oil, and Permanganate of Potash.
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Editorial Comments.

The Poisons Bill.

"THANK God we have a House of Lords" must have been the thought of Mr. Jesse Boot when his Bath chair was wheeled out of the Lobby last Friday afternoon. By his quiet persistence at Westminster, and assertive advertising in daily newspapers, he had succeeded in convincing Conservative peers that he had grown into a national institution and a public benefactor, all of which the Pharmaceutical Society was seeking to destroy. The Lords on the Opposition side of the House actually beat the Government on a division. The fact that the speeches of the Opposition will not bear examination is immaterial, the issue being the main thing, especially as it is a magnificent demonstration of the ineptitude of Lord Ebury to legislate on this subject. Lord Ebury gave notice on May 3 of an amendment which we printed last week; a few days afterwards he substituted another for it; and, finally, last Friday he proposed a third, which was adopted by the House by 38 to 32. To show the effect of the amendment, we put together the company clause as it stood, and as it now stands. A glance reveals what an abortion the new thing is:

As it was.

4.—(1) No body corporate shall carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, unless in every premises where the business is carried on the business is bona fide conducted by a manager or assistant being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, nor unless the name of the person so qualified is conspicuously exhibited in the shop or other place in which he so conducts the business; subject as aforesaid anything which would be an offence under section fifteen or section seventeen of the

As it is.

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Pharmacy Act, 1868, if committed by an individual, shall be an offence under those sections if committed by a body corporate: Provided that notwithstanding anything in this section a body corporate may continue to use any description which it was accustomed to use before the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and six.

The Lord Chief Justice of England voted for Lord Ebury's amendment in spite of the fact that it contained one grammatical error and a forensic monstrosity—its reference to the penalties under two sections which involve different methods of procedure, different prosecutors, and different penalties. In their haste to support the stores and Mr. Boot the majority did not examine what the effect of the amendment would be; it was a tissue of words with a legislative jingle. Now that it is tacked on it is, for administrative purposes, nonsensical, but it can be made right with little difficulty. Taking Lord Ebury's reference to the description of chemist and druggist as the cue, the clause might read as follows:

No body corporate shall carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, unless in every premises where the business is carried on the business is *bonâ fide* conducted by a manager or assistant being a duly registered chemist and druggist nor unless the name of the person so qualified is conspicuously exhibited in the shop or other place in which he so conducts the business, and any body corporate carrying on such business or using the description chemist and druggist, and failing to comply with the provision of this section, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to the penalty provided in Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Subject as aforesaid, anything which would be an offence under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, if committed by an individual, shall be an offence under that section if committed by a body corporate or by any person or persons on its behalf, and such body corporate shall be liable to the penalty provided in the said section.

This would restore the clause to what it was before its mutilation in all except stopping the title; but we have deleted the references to the description "pharmaceutical chemist" and Section 17 as being unnecessary: companies are at present liable under the latter. We do not, of course, profess that our revised clause is sufficient for the purpose; this is a fight for the principle that professional titles should not be used by impersonal traders, and until that is settled chemists cannot stop.

By reintroducing the original Irish clause the House of Lords has turned Irish pharmacy law topsy-turvy. The sole object, of course, was to apply Clause 2 to Ireland, that being what Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Cooper & Nephews, has been agitating for; but all except Clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill are extended to Ireland. The result is that

the Irish Poisons Schedule with its special features is replaced by the one in the Bill;
the agricultural poisons clause will apply;
the mineral acids clause is also extended to Ireland;
and the curriculum and reciprocity clause (wanted solely by the Pharmaceutical Council in Great Britain) is imposed on Ireland.

The last provision is really comic, when the fact is recalled that the druggists of Ireland got the registered druggists' examination defined in the 1890 Act, so that the Pharmaceutical Council should not alter it. The Council now has thrust upon it, without asking, the power to impose even a curriculum of study upon those who desire to become registered druggists! We cannot blame Lord Lawrence for this absurdity, nor the Privy Council, because Clause 7 was introduced into the draft of the latter's Bill from an agricultural source, which probably accounts for its scabbed

comply with the provision of this section shall be guilty of an offence under sections 15 and 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and liable to the penalties therein mentioned:

appearance. It is bad legislation, nevertheless, and will need to be remedied. Perhaps this may be done at the third reading on Tuesday (May 22), if not in the House of Commons—for the Pharmaceutical Society is not by any means throwing up the sponge.

There is a grave side to the House of Lords' treatment of the Bill. The ignorance of the poison laws of the realm shown by most of those who spoke; their apparent belief that these laws are in the nature of class legislation, and that the Pharmaceutical Societies are trade-unions, form a lamentable *exposé* of the precarious manner in which our laws are made; and the whole tone of the discussion was degrading to a Senate of aristocrats. The majority took their cue from Boots' advertisements. They treated the present legislation as a question of free trade in poisons and titles. They maligned those who have faithfully carried out the intentions of Parliament as expressed in the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts. The only rational appreciation of the principles involved was shown by the Earl of Crewe and the Marquis of Ripon. Both admirably exposed the false premises upon which Lord Ebury and his supporters built their house of stucco. The shadow of the Army and Navy Stores (which Lord Ebury temporarily deserted to do his duty as a Peer) obscured the interests of sixteen thousand individual traders; and the remembrance of the invalid in a Bath chair in the Lobby moved three dozen members of our grand old nobility, including a Duke and the Lord Chief Justice of England, to retain in the public eye the bold fascias, twinkling lights, and other advertising material which have cost so much as to outweigh the public service and rights of 16,000 chemists qualified by examination! This is not playful exaggeration: it is solid fact extracted from the debate. Our readers will find it all in the report which begins on p. 760. It will pay them to read it from beginning to end. When they do we believe they will agree with us that the case stated is an unsound one for legislation along the lines adopted last Friday, and if the House of Commons is not prepared to give the matter fairer and more careful consideration, it would be better to end the legislation rather than mend it.

Henry Enfield Roscoe.

THE chemical world has been looking forward with peculiar expectation to the promise of an autobiography of Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, the veteran English chemist, and the *doyen* of his profession in the British Empire. The book has now appeared,* and no apology is necessary for treating it in this manner, as a life of such varied activities as that presented by the autobiography is achieved by few scientists of equal distinction. Sir Henry's investigatory, professorial, and literary achievements in chemistry, culminating in the publication of the famous "Treatise," occupied but part of his life, politics claiming a large share. He was born in London in 1833 (and, according to a Victorian journal of pharmacy, died in 1888!), the son of a barrister and grandson of a distinguished botanist and Italian historian. The first considerable school he attended was that of the Liverpool Institute in 1842, and there his already marked taste for chemistry was developed by Balmain, the discoverer of "luminous paint." His *alma mater*, however, was University College, London. He early decided to follow chemistry as a profession, whereupon his friends asked him in horror if he intended to open a shop with red and blue glass bottles in the window. After taking his B.A. in 1853 young Roscoe went to Heidel-

* *The Life and Experiences of Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., written by Himself.* Pp. xii+420. 6x9½. 12s. net. (Macmillan.)

berg to study under Bunsen, with whom he was closely connected in work and friendship till his death in 1899. Naturally "Bunseniana" occupies a considerable portion of the chemical part of the autobiography, and Sir Henry's enthusiasm for the master is such that he is convinced that no such time has existed at Heidelberg as that of Bunsen's professorship. When Roscoe first joined Bunsen his laboratory comprised the refectory, chapel, and cloisters of an old monastery, without gas or water, and it was when gas was laid on in Heidelberg that Bunsen, working on a modification of the argand burner which Roscoe brought from University College, produced the burner which perpetuates his name. Roscoe took his doctorate in 1854 and returned to London to take up his first tutorial appointment as assistant to Alexander Williamson at University College, his predecessor being Watts, of "Dictionary" fame. His summer vacations for the next seven years were spent at Heidelberg with Bunsen in photo-chemical researches. In 1857 he commenced the great work of his life when he took up the professorship of chemistry at Owens College, then an institution struggling on the verge of bankruptcy. When he resigned the chair in 1885, on his election as Liberal M.P. for South Manchester, the College had become a constituent of the Victoria University, a result largely due to his efforts. Schorlemmer, his coadjutor on the "Treatise," was his assistant for thirty years at Owens. When he relinquished science for politics he had been first President of the Society of Chemical Industry, President of the Chemical Society (a Fellow since 1855), and of the British Association, and member of various Royal Commissions on technical subjects, especially that on technical education, a subject with which he has always been closely associated. The work in connection with this brought him a knighthood in 1884. In Parliament he was naturally something of a referee in the scientific questions which came before the House. In 1888 he undertook with Dr. Farquaharson (who is not mentioned) to introduce a Pharmacy Bill, dealing with the curriculum and the qualification of the dispenser, into the Commons, which, however, shared the fate of most Pharmacy Bills. In connection with questions which he asked in the House at the time, Sir Henry relates the story of the pedlar who sold peppermint lozenges which killed a number of children. The lozenges were adulterated with plaster of Paris, and the manufacturer had been served by a boy with white arsenic instead of the plaster. This incident had a good deal to do with precipitating the Act of 1868. Sir Henry's political career closed with his defeat in 1895 after the "cordite" dissolution. Since then he has, as Vice-Chancellor, done much work in the reorganisation of London University. His graduation jubilee was celebrated in London in 1904 with considerable *éclat*. Reminiscences of the great scientists whom he has known or worked with—Helmholtz, Clerk Maxwell, Joule, Stas, Kopp, Kirchhoff, Dumas, St. Claire Deville, Berthelot, Pasteur, Metchnikoff—a goodly roll—occupy much space in this interesting, but at times somewhat prosy, volume. The book is addressed to the general public, and this necessarily mars its interest to chemists, for technical and chemical matters are but briefly dealt with. The book would have gained by reduction in volume; yet it would be difficult to say what could have been sacrificed—certainly none of the many interesting letters which Sir Henry has received from eminent chemists. The impression which it leaves is that of a life which comprises much good work achieved with distinction. Little or no new light is thrown by the book on events in chemical history of the past fifty years. Sir Henry has been an Hon. M.P.S. since 1870, and delivered a sessional address at the School of

Pharmacy in 1888. He regards as the best piece of scientific work he has done the establishment of the atomic weight of vanadium and its relations with contiguous elements in the Periodic arrangement. Sir Henry now lives in semi-retirement in Surrey, spending part of his time in farming on scientific principles.

The Time Limit.

We did Lord Crewe an injustice last week in saying he was not proceeding with his time-limit proposal. We obtained on Friday morning the text of his notice, prepared on May 10, to insert in the company clause the words which would permit existing companies to use their titles for a period of seven years after the passing of this Act. As the part of the clause in which this would have come was removed through Lord Ebury's amendment, the time limit was not proceeded with.

The Tocsin.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society passed off quietly. The Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was the central topic, and the President announced that it is the intention of the Council to do everything possible to get the company clause repaired so that it will (1) prevent companies henceforth formed using the title "chemist," (2) limit the use of the title by existing companies to seven years, and (3) restore the provision which would make companies, like individuals, liable to penalties for offences under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. The President showed fight when he spoke to this effect, and indicates that even petitions to Parliament will be obtained to give strength to endeavours in other directions. Good! May we recall what we said more than a month ago?

C. & D., April 7.

We urge upon chemists the need for immediate action. A full report of the debate on the Committee stage of the Bill is printed in our Coloured Supplement. After perusal of it our home readers will see how their existing rights are affected, and if they flood the House of Commons with letters and telegrams of protest they will get more than Lord Crewe is prepared to give them. The way to get nothing is to sit quietly, doing nothing, and thinking that it will be done by others.

The official view April 14.

The Pharmaceutical Society is continuing and will continue its exertions. The services of individual members will be called for in due course and utilised to the best advantage. The feverish and ill-timed circulation of telegrams of protest against a Bill which recognises the main principles for which the Society has striven, a Bill which has the general approval of the craft as a whole, must of necessity be strongly discouraged.

We must humbly apologise for being too previous—for speaking first. Everybody knows now that the Bill has been mutilated, many also know that members of the House of Commons are surprised that there was a possibility of that happening in the House of Lords. Had they been put on the *qui vive* a month ago things might have been different, but that, we admit, is no argument. The main thing now is to make the most of the forces at the disposal of individual chemists.

Citrate of Magnesia.

Another of those nasty cases that are occasionally taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts was exposed by Mr. Glyn-Jones at Bromsgrove on Tuesday. A local chemist, asked for citrate of magnesia by an inspector, supplied the well-known effervescent article, labelling it "Granular effervescent saline, known as citrate of magnesia." The public analyst having stated in his certificate that this was not citrate of magnesia, the chemist was summoned for an offence under Section 6 of the 1875 Act, but the prosecution was abandoned as soon as the local authorities learnt that the case was to be fearlessly defended. Mr. Glyn-Jones,

however, appeared and was indignant about the manner in which the proceedings were instituted, and we trust that the authorities will see to it that the responsible officials are brought to book. There are few articles better known to the public than the so-called "citrate of magnesia," thousands of tons of it are consumed yearly in England, and we do not suppose that a single pound of magnesium citrate is used medicinally in the same time. The responsible officials know that, or ought to know, and if the defendant had not been well advised a miscarriage of justice might have followed what was essentially a vexatious proceeding.

The Byron Manufacturing Co.

We recently referred to this company's scheme for selling the Byron Silver Gloss, and since then we have received a large mass of correspondence from chemists who had entered into arrangements with the company to take up the agency. In consequence we called upon the company and asked for an explanation of the delay in delivering the gloss to those who had sent cheques in payment for it in advance. The company stated that the delay was due to the labels for the gloss not being ready. We have before us letters received on May 17 from fifteen chemists who paid for the goods weeks ago, and only two of these had up to Wednesday, May 16, received any, and these two only in part. In a letter we received from the company on the same day they state that "yesterday (May 15) and to-day (May 16) has seen 75 per cent. of our orders for Byron gloss filled," and they add: "We hope, in the course of a few days, to have every order of gloss on its way to the various chemists who have paid for it." Several correspondents complain that their cheques (sent at the company's request as a guarantee of good faith to be held for ninety days and returned at the end of that time if the goods are not sold) were cashed within a week. In view of all the circumstances, the company would be acting in its own interests not to solicit further orders until its present obligations are fulfilled. It is not as if the company were new to the business, for it has been carried on in Australia and the United States. In the meantime we shall be glad to hear from any other chemists who have had correspondence with the company.

An Old Lawsuit.

The "Lancet" in a recent issue reprinted some particulars of a lawsuit that was heard in Paris in 1828, in which two well-known Paris pharmacies were concerned—Roberts and Beral. Both these houses are still in existence, and we quote the most interesting part of the "Lancet's" report at the time the case was heard:

An establishment for dispensing medicines according to British prescriptions was opened under the sanction of the Ambassador, Lord Granville, by Mr. Roberts, one of the plaintiffs; and having obtained the appointment of surgeon and apothecary to the Embassy, his affairs became very prosperous, the greater number of the English, resident in Paris, having recourse to Mr. Roberts's establishment for their medicines. A. M. Beral, a French apothecary, seeing the reputation which had been obtained by Mr. Roberts and his partner, M. Langeois, placed upon his door the title of "London Dispensary," which, it seems, had previously been adopted by the plaintiffs. After a time it was found that the physicians to the Embassy recommended M. Beral's establishment in preference to Mr. Roberts's. This led to a publication of a letter in "Galignani's Messenger," charging the physicians with having a direct pecuniary interest in sending their prescriptions to M. Beral. From this time there was open war between the parties, and in June 1827 a letter, signed by thirteen physicians, was addressed to the British Ambassador, in which Mr. Roberts was styled a retail druggist, and was charged with having calumniated the physicians, by representing that they received a percentage upon medicines. This denunciation of Mr. Roberts being credited by Lord Granville, led to the withdrawal of his official employment, and, as a consequence, he experienced a considerable loss of business generally. These circumstances induced Mr. Roberts to commence an action, and he therefore selected five of the physicians, who had

been most active in the proceedings against him. At a former sitting the defendants had pleaded the incompetency of the tribunal appointed to try the cause, as the party was a foreigner; but this objection was overruled, on the ground of Mr. Roberts's partner, a plaintiff in the action, being a Frenchman. M. Laterrade, the counsel for the plaintiffs, in opening the case, spoke to the foregoing effect, and further stated that the injury sustained by Mr. Roberts was 10,000 francs a year; he therefore demanded 20,000 francs as damages.

The counsel for defendants (five physicians) and plaintiffs (Roberts & Langeois) had a lot to say about the value of the English physician's diplomas, and the result was that the Tribunal condemned the defendants to pay 5,000f. damages with costs, and ordered twenty-five copies of the judgment to be posted up in Paris.

Edible Soils.

It has long been known that many native races in Central Africa, the Eastern and Western Soudan, India, Bolivia, Peru, New Caledonia, and elsewhere are habitual earth-eaters. Various views have been held as to the object with which earth is eaten by these races. Humboldt was of opinion that the Indians of the Orinoco districts ate earth to appease hunger, and a similar statement has recently been made in respect of the New Caledonian earth-eaters. Other travellers have advanced the view that the earth serves as a mechanical aid to digestion and defæcation, while in the case of the natives inhabiting some parts of the Soudan the soil habitually eaten is impregnated with sodium salts, and probably serves to appease the natural craving for salt; salt, it may be mentioned, is scarce all over Northern Africa. Balland has recently analysed two samples of soil eaten by natives—one from the Gaboon district, and the other from New Caledonia. The first contains silica 95, alumina and ferric oxide 4.20, magnesia 0.28, and water 0.55 per cent. The second is composed of silica 97.9, magnesia 0.43, and water 0.80 per cent. The second sample differs markedly from a specimen of New Caledonian edible soil analysed by Vauquelin in 1801, in which he found silica 36, magnesia 37, ferric oxide 17, lime and cupric oxide 2, and water 3 per cent.

Birth.

BROWN.—On May 15, at 1 Glenorchy Terrace, Edinburgh, the wife of Mr. D. Rainy Brown (Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co.), of a daughter.

Marriage.

WEBB—HANBURY.—At St. Thomas's Church, Clapton Common, on May 10, by the Rev. W. E. Jackson, M.A., Vicar of the parish, Geoffrey Fuller, the second son of E. A. Webb, of Cookham Dene, Chislehurst, and Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., to Joan Hanbury, the second daughter of Frederick Janson Hanbury, of Stainforth House, Clapton Common, and Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Deaths.

DOWSON.—At Colne, Lancs, on May 9, Mr. Joseph Dowson, chemist and druggist, formerly of Redcar, aged fifty-four. Mr. Dowson had been in business at Colne for about twelve years. He was of a quiet and unassuming disposition, and had declined many invitations to take an active part in public affairs. He leaves a widow, two sons, and three daughters. The funeral took place at Colne Cemetery on May 12, and was largely attended by the business-men of the town.

HEATHCOTE.—At London Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme, on May 14, Mr. Thomas Sarl Heathcote, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-three. Mr. Heathcote was for many years in business at Red Lion Square, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

HOCKEN.—Recently, at 11 Breeze Hill, Walton, Liverpool, Mr. Joshua Hocken, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five. Mr. Hocken was formerly in business in Old Hall Street, Liverpool. He had latterly gone to Walton. He was a member of the local Chemists' Association, and a prominent member of the Masonic Lodge No. 675, of which he was a P.P.A., G.D.C.

HYSLOP.—At 39 Church Street, Marylebone, London, N.W., on May 12. Mr. John Cahill Hyslop, pharmaceutical chemist, aged seventy-two. The death of Mr. Hyslop removes one of the most original and cultured of pharmacists from the metropolis. Mr. Hyslop was born in London



in 1834, and after serving a short apprenticeship with Mr. A. Ricketts, of Bayswater, he became an assistant to Mr. J. J. Griffin. While with Mr. Griffin he attended the Bloomsbury School (from 1861 to 1864), and was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1865. After acting for a short time as assistant to a doctor in Marylebone, Mr. Hyslop started in business at 39 Church Street, where he carried on pure pharmacy according to his ideals for over forty years. He was a well-known member of the Western Chemists' Association of

London, and was a consistent advocate, in season and out of season, of the upholding of the professional side of pharmacy. This ideal he not only preached, but practised, in surroundings that, particularly of late years, were not idealistic. For his business in Marylebone was of no high-class character, but that did not prevent Mr. Hyslop from exercising as much care in the preparation of his galenicals (all of which he made himself) as if his *clientèle* had been only the fashionable and wealthy. He was a genuine pharmacist, and a man of much general culture. His papers and impromptu speeches at the meetings of the Western Association were rich in originality, eloquence, and humour. He sold no patent medicines, and was constantly inveighing against "the baneful tendency of the modern chemist to degrade the profession into a trade." The conclusion of a paper which he read before the Western Chemists' Association in February 1896 is thoroughly characteristic of the man and his oratorical methods. The subject was "The British Pharmacopœia as a Standard under the Food and Drugs Acts," and his concluding remarks were as follows:

Indeed, it comes to the old, old tale—a case of trade *versus* pharmacy. Mere buying and selling is always overshadowed by the *caveat emptor* notion, joined of late with the threatenings of the Food and Drugs Acts, as against the mere trader, who, by fair means or foul, will press for the uttermost farthing of profit. The dispensing of medicines, whether by verbal or written directions, is, on the contrary, illuminated by the special light of the B.P., which is supplemented by the skill and experience of the dispenser, who, mindful of his high vocation, is half insulted when he meets the *caveat emptor* idea across his own counter; he has more than enough of this in selecting his own drugs and the preparations which he has no time or convenience to prepare for himself. The ideas that guide his life's business come from quite another quarter, have quite a different ring about them. In the forefront stand leaders such as these: *Caveat dispensator* (let the dispenser take the care) and *Noblesse oblige* (one's distinguished position involves great responsibilities).

Mr. Hyslop was President of the Western Association in 1895-96, but had not attended the meetings for a year or two before his death. He had been ailing all last winter, but stuck to business until the end. As a matter of fact, he had been busy in the pharmacy until eight o'clock on Saturday evening last, when he complained of feeling ill. He was assisted upstairs, and died about 10.30 p.m. The interment took place on Wednesday afternoon, May 16, at Paddington Cemetery, Willesden Lane, N.W., and several representatives of the Western Chemists' Association were

present. Mr. Hyslop was held in the highest respect by all who knew him in business or private life, and much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Hyslop in her bereavement. We reproduce as a fitting memorial of the man a quotation in his own handwriting which he sent to us a few years ago:

*All theory, dear friend, is gray;
Life's golden tree is green always?
With J. C. Hyslop's comfort*

From Mr. R. H. Parker, who knew Mr. Hyslop intimately, we have the following appreciation:

John Cahill Hyslop was an ideal pharmacist, a man who never allowed commercialism to dominate his conception of pharmaceutical rectitude. To him pharmacy was an art and its devotee an artist, and every detail of his business bore the impress of this idea; whether he compounded an expensive prescription for a wealthy patient or supplied a penny box of ointment or pills to a poor customer, he aimed at perfection. No "factory-made abominations," no "coated pills" for him, but only good drugs compounded by himself. "Stick to your business and don't buy large quantities" was the nutshell advice he received from an old friend fifty years ago, and this motto he practised devotedly in the same establishment in Church Street for over forty years, winning the respect of all who came in contact with him. Although working his business single-handed, he nevertheless frequently found time to attend pharmaceutical meetings, always posing as an optimist and raising his voice on the nobler side of pharmaceutical ethics.

MEAD.—At Lincoln Road, Peterborough, on May 7, Mr. George Mead, formerly in business as a chemist, aged seventy-eight.

MURRAY.—At Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, on March 30. Mr. William Baxter Murray, chemist and druggist, formerly of Rothney, Insch, Aberdeenshire, aged twenty-five.

PERRETT.—In London on May 9, Mr. Frederick James Perrett, pharmaceutical chemist, aged thirty-six. Mr. Perrett was well known to many pharmacists at home and abroad, having lived for a considerable time in London, Liverpool, on the Riviera, and at Singapore. The funeral took place at Norwood Cemetery on May 14.

ROBSON.—At the Medical Hall, Rathdowney, Queen's County, on May 9, Mr. John Robson, pharmaceutical chemist, second son of Mr. Wm. Robson, Maryborough. The funeral took place at Maryborough on May 11.

SQUIRE.—On May 13, suddenly, at Taormina, Sicily, William Stevens Squire, Ph.D., of Clarendon House, St. John's Wood Park, N.W., aged seventy-one. Dr. Squire was the eldest son of the late Mr. Peter Squire, chemist to Queen Victoria. He received part of his scientific education at the School of Pharmacy, where he took the Chemistry and Pharmacy certificate in 1851. Afterwards he studied in a German University, and devoted his life to chemical engineering. He was the leading English expert authority on the spirit-industry, but he was a chemist of all-round ability—for example, he was one of the earliest workers on the contact method for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. At one time he was engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceutical chemicals in the works now carried on by Messrs. T. Tyrer & Co., Ltd. It is to Dr. Squire that brewers and distillers in this country chiefly owe the inception and growth of the yeast utilisation industry. He was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1858, and communicated a number of papers to it. He was also an original member of the Society of Chemical Industry, and his visit to Italy was in connection with the International Congress of Applied Chemistry at Rome, which he attended.

STANSFIELD.—At Streatham Hill, London, S.W., on May 1, Mr. Richard Stansfield, chemist and druggist, aged seventy.

TYSON.—At Newquay, Cornwall, on April 27, Mr. Thomas Bahnforth Tyson, pharmaceutical chemist, aged forty-five.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

INTRODUCTORY AND INCIDENTAL.

The third Tuesday in the month of May is more sacred to British pharmacy than any other day of the year. It was that day "or such other day as near thereto as shall be determined by the Council" that the late Queen Victoria, in February 1843, fixed for a General Meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society to be held. The third Wednesday is the day which for many years past has been selected for the meeting, but there is some reverence to the Good Queen in having the annual dinner of the members and their friends on the Tuesday.

"The Chemist," a publication extinct long before THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was born, said in January 1842:

Indeed we are but too sure of the speedy and total extinction of this Society, and that, like the British Association, the pit of oblivion awaits it. Its chief functionary and the enlightened Secretary of the Parliament of Science will ere long be shelved together, and have to congratulate each other upon retiring from their arduous duties, and on being about to enjoy the "otium cum dignitate."

The succeeding pages tell that the Society is not extinct, and the Parliament of Science is not shelved.

The dinner is the social event of the pharmaceutical year which brings together representatives of most sections of the drug-trade. We have said before that wholesalers bulk largely in the audience. For example, in the reception-room we observed a triumvirate from Southwark Street—Messrs. H. C. Wright, F. N. Layman, and J. C. Umney. A group from Maw's filed in together—Messrs. R. C. Carter, C. Martin, R. D. Dixon, and R. Shannon. Our artist afterwards caught Mr. Carter, and he also figures a *tête-à-tête*—Mr. G. Bult Francis and Mr. F. M. Fisk. A group from Snow Hill and Dartford (B. W. & Co.) sat together—Messrs. E. W. Hill, E. Linstead, and G. E. Pearson. Messrs. R. K. Harvey, Ralph Harvey, and W. L. Howie came from Giltspur Street—the first-named a guest, as President of the Drug Club, not hitherto represented officially at this festive board. Mr. Edward Evans's political services on behalf of the Society were recognised in his presence at Table A between Professor Meldola and Mr. Winfrey. Lieut.-Colonel Preston, V.D., sat to the right of Mr. Hobbs. Chemical-manufacturers were represented by three members of the house of Morson, by Mr. T. J. Whiffen, Mr. T. Tyrer, Mr. Edmund White (Hopkin & Williams), and others; in short, a glance at the list of those who were there shows how much the Society is indebted to friends in making up a company.

The provincial element was strong, for the Dinner Committee now observes the etiquette of diners by inviting Presidents of provincial Associations who have entertained the President to be present, and there was a fair representation on this occasion. Dr. Walsh, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, was there, and pharmacy of other parts of the Empire was represented by Mr. H. A. Woolnough, President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, and Mr. A. E. Holden, Ph.C., Quebec.

The dinner passed off well. The music was better, on the whole, than the speaking: Miss Jennie Ellis and Miss May Peters sang remarkably well. Of the speeches the maiden effort here of Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Glasgow, surprised Southerners, it was so crisp and humorous.

The flowers on the table were exceptionally beautiful, and in the reception-room was a magnificent bunch of roses ("American Beauties") bearing the card of Mr. S. W. Fairchild, who was to have been the President's guest.

The annual meeting was a little longer than usual, the President having spoken for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and Mr. Pentney for about twenty minutes. Several new speakers appeared, Mr. Woolcock, President of the Thames Valley Association, showing himself to be capable in expression and fearless and fair in criticism. Mr. Pentney was decidedly good, his speech being the best he has ever made on these occasions. The President intimated that the Council meant to fight the monstrous company clause for all they are worth.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE Whitehall Room, Hôtel Métropole, London, was on May 15 once again the scene of the Pharmaceutical Society's annual dinner. The attendance—200—was quite up to the level of former years, and the reception that preceded the dinner was as animated as ever. It was ten minutes past seven when the Master of Ceremonies in stentorian voice announced, "Gentlemen, dinner is served," and some five or ten minutes thereafter the dinner was in full swing. The President (Mr. R. A. Robinson) was in the chair, but almost hidden from view by a magnificent display of flowers, the floral decorations of the tables being one of the features of this year's function. On the right of the Chairman were Dr. Donald MacAlister, Mr. Walter Hills, Mr. J. Hemmiker Heaton, M.P., Professor Percy Frankland, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, Mr. S. R. Atkins, Dr. J. A. Walsh, Professor A. W. Crossley, Mr. W. L. Currie, and Mr. J. P. Gilmour; while on the left were Dr. J. Tweedy, Professor R. Meldola, Mr. Edward Evans, Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., the Deputy-Master of the Society of Apothecaries, Mr. M. Carteighe, Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, Dr. E. Divers, and Mr. W. L. Howie. The cross tables were presided over by Mr. Isaiah Bourdas, Mr. A. E. Hobbs, Mr. Richard Bremridge, Mr. John Humphrey, Mr. J. C. Umney, and Mr. A. E. Ekins. A full list of the guests is given on pp. 774-5.

The dinner was very smartly served, and midway in it the toastmaster's vigorous voice called attention to the fact that the President desired to take wine with his guests. This was done, and at the café noir stage the PRESIDENT, in a dozen words, proposed the first toast—that of "The King"—and gave permission to smoke.

By this time the company had had a taste of the musical programme, which was so arranged that it just fitted in with the speaking. Plenty of conversation was going on, and the pauses between speeches helped to promote this characteristic of the reunion.

THOSE WHO COULD NOT COME

were rather numerous, judging from a list which the PRESIDENT next read. The names included Sir Douglas Powell (President of the Royal College of Physicians), Mr. J. W. Gulland, M.P., Lord Carrington, the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Rayleigh, Sir Owen Roberts, Mr. D. B. Dott, Sir Thomas Stevenson, Sir A. W. Rucker, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Lord Avebury, Mr. Owen Williams, M.P., Sir John Batty Tuke, Mr. J. F. Remnant, M.P., Sir J. W. Swan, Sir Henry Kimber, M.P., Mr. W. Crooks, M.P., and Colonel Clifford Probyn.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

was the next toast proposed by the President, his well-delivered speech being frequently interrupted by remarks hostile to the Upper House.

THE PRESIDENT said a good deal had happened since last they met in that room. A new Parliament has been elected—(applause)—a very different one from the last—(applause)—and he hoped the House of Commons would carry on the business of the nation to the advantage of the country. Chemists are especially interested in the Houses of Parliament just now, and in an episode that occurred in the House of Lords on the previous Friday. [The President here went into details regarding the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. He dealt with the subject next day, and this we give in full.] There were, he said, not five members of the House who knew the full import of Lord Ebury's amendment. One noble lord actually said that companies had been accustomed to use the title from time immemorial. Could anything be more absurd? Companies have not been in existence for more than twenty or thirty years. Another lord said that these companies were established to supply cheap drugs to the poor. (Laughter.) A circular he (the

speaker) recently received from one of these companies invited him to buy a fountain-pen at from half-a-crown to four guineas, or if he did not want a pen he could have a set of stationery articles to play bridge with for one guinea. Companies could not go on for six months on the profits of the drugs they sell. It is lamentable that this poor business of selling medicines is to be wrecked by persons who are more properly dealers in other goods.

Mr. RICHARD WINFREY, M.P., who rose to reply, was greeted with quite an ovation. He said he counted it no small honour that after twenty-two years' absence from that festive board he should return to respond for the House of Commons—he dared not venture to include the House of Lords. He was surprised at the way the House of Lords—a House of privilege—had dealt with the privileges of the Pharmaceutical Society. He thought chemists might have expected better treatment, but when he (Mr. Winfrey) ascertained that a number of company-promoting peers were present he was not so surprised as he should have been at the result of Friday's debate. The case of the Pharmaceutical Society was not fairly and squarely put in the House of Lords, and the noble Lord who put the amendment seemed to think that the title "chemist" is a mere trade description not to be distinguished from the names of other traders. "We pharmaceutical chemists," said Mr. Winfrey, "consider that, having obeyed the statute of 1868, we have a right to the title 'chemist,' and that the title ought not to be used as a mere trade appendage." The distinction between the use of the title and carrying on the business of a chemist did not seem to be put, and the statement of one noble Lord that he prefers to get his drugs at a drug-stores instead of at a "frowsy chemist's shop" did not seem the way to get a Bill through the House. It is a matter of regret that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society did not better educate the Viscount St. Aldwyn, who

said that the Pharmaceutical Society has been trying throughout to raise the price of drugs by legislation. "That is a slander of the grossest description," was Mr. Winfrey's reply, and judging from the prolonged applause everyone else in the room thought so too. Continuing, Mr. Winfrey said the Marquis of Ripon hit the nail on the head when he said that it is better for the security of the public that the title should be secured to the chemist. It is a personal title, and the public have a right to know who is the qualified man in charge. An argument was used that a well-known company would lose 30,000*l.* by having to alter their shop-fronts—an obvious exaggeration; but what are the 16,000 chemists on the register going to lose by having their title taken from them? Chemists would lose a great many more thousands of pounds, to say nothing of the time and energy that have been put into their businesses. It is not fair that unqualified persons should be put into competition with chemists in this way. A case has just been brought to his (the speaker's) notice in which the 3,000*l.* capital of a company is all held, except 5*l.*, by an unqualified man and his wife, who escaped the penalty attached to infraction of the poison regulations because they are a limited company. It is a monstrous position of affairs. (Cheers.) Mr. Winfrey then referred to the absence of Mr. Idris, whom he regarded as his godfather in the matter of pharmaceutical

legislation. He had been in close touch with Mr. Idris in connection with the Pharmacy Bill which he (the speaker) had had the pleasure of introducing in the House of Commons. The House of Commons, continued Mr. Winfrey, is young and vigorous and determined to do good work. It has started well by keeping decent hours, and he had no doubt that when the House came to consider the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill justice will be done to the great body of chemists and druggists of this country. (Cheers.) "The House of Lords has chosen to treat the measure on party lines. Well, you all know what the great party to which I belong can do when they muster their strength in the House of Commons." (Prolonged cheers.)

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE PRESIDENT, in proposing this the next toast, said the Society is always delighted to welcome guests of the medical profession—a profession that deserves well of the community. Professional medicine is making great strides in this country, and is being carried on with great energy. Referring to the proposed amalgamation of medical societies in London, the President said he sincerely hoped they would achieve their object, and they had the best wish of the Pharmaceutical Society in this respect.

In the absence of Sir R. Douglas Powell, Bart., the toast was coupled with the name of Mr. J. TWEDDY, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, who, in replying, humorously referred to the fact that for the third time in a few months he had been called upon to take the place of Sir D.

Powell without notice and without warning. (Laughter.) The interests of the medical profession are in many ways closely associated with those of the Pharmaceutical Society and the pharmaceutical chemist. One of the early studies of the medical profession is practical pharmacy. Why it should be an early study he did not understand. Many years ago he (the speaker) had to take a course of practical pharmacy, and he re-

IMPRESSIONS.

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| <p>1.
Peers and Pharmacists are parted,
But the Presidential thrill—
"We're not going to be downhearted"—
Means the slaughter of the Bill.</p> | <p>5.
Capping Richard's solemn sallies,
Sits the irrepressible Druce
While the listening diner dallies,
With the quips that drop out loose.</p> |
| <p>2.
Sturdy Carter, keen and jolly,
Nods serenely all around,
Says all worrying is folly—
Only "Maw's" is holy ground.</p> | <p>6.
Winfrey, modest and persuasive,
Stirred our latent vocal chords,
When denouncing Bills evasive,
Schemed by gilded noble Lords.</p> |
| <p>3.
Dr. Donald, ever cheerful,
Speculating pensively,
Of his speech is ever careful,
Nor forgets the New B.P.</p> | <p>7.
Thus the Heron and the Eagle,
Sharing, kindred-like, the feast,
Vote the entertainment regal,
Neither weary in the least.</p> |
| <p>4.
Interspersed with funny stories;
Tweedy said the pills that he
Made were like suppositories;
Naught knew he of pharmacy.</p> | <p>8.
Fleeting glimpse of magic presence,
Glance in winsome, magic way;
Then "Good bye"; and make obeisance,
"In the Magic Month of May."</p> |

gretted he was a most inapt pupil. He remembered only three things: (1) Never to pour fluids out of a bottle on the side of the label. "I never go into a druggist's shop without carefully watching this operation, and I invariably find that the assistant does pour out the fluid on the side of the label." (Laughter.) (2) Always make pills spherical. Now, in making pills he had found himself quite unable to make them anything but cylindrical, which were more suitable for administration at the terminal extremity than internally. Thirdly, he had been told to add the spirits last, but he believed it was usual to put in the spirit first in domestic affairs. Some time ago a lady who had been late at night at the theatre instructed her servant to give the cabman a glass of whisky. She dispensed it in the usual domestic form, and the cabman, after taking a long pull, said, "Say, miss, did you put in the whisky or water first?" "The whisky, of course." "Then I suppose I will come to it by and by." (Laughter.)

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. DONALD MACALISTER, in proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Health of the President," said he was profoundly grateful for the honour conferred upon him several years ago, when he was made an honorary member of the Society. At the time he

An Impressionist's Impressions of An Impressionable Feast.



These sketches were made by our artist during the dinner on Tuesday evening. The subjects are: (1) Mr. R. A. Robinson, President of the Society; (2) Mr. R. C. Carter, of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons; (3) Dr. Donald MacAlister, President of the General Medical Council; (4) Mr. John Tweedie, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; (5) Mr. Claridge Druce, of Oxford, talking to Mr. Bremridge, Secretary of the Society; (6) Mr. Winfrey, M.P.; (7) Mr. G. Bult Francis, talking to Mr. F. M. Fisk; and (8) Miss May Peters, one of the two delightful singers.

received a highly decorated and emblematical diploma, which would be for ever treasured in his family as an heirloom. That night the Society were celebrating their sixty-fifth birthday, and, in spite of the observations of Dr. Osler, the Society is not too old for effective work. Dr. MacAlister proceeded to speak about the principle underlying the company and personal qualification question, saying that the General Medical Council looked at the matter in this way—that by excluding companies from the Act it becomes possible for a company to be started as Sir R. D. Powell (Limited) and John Tweedy (Limited), and the law could not step in to interfere. The Medical Council is closely watching developments, and without cynicism he would say that the Council hoped to profit by the experience of the Pharmaceutical Society. As the law now stood, the unqualified person could by incorporation exempt himself from the provision of these Acts. In the Pharmacy Act what is illegal for one man to do becomes perfectly legal when done by seven men in a company. As Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council, Dr. MacAlister said he realised that the Pharmaceutical Society (represented by Mr. Walter Hills on their Committee) is a great help in the revision of the Pharmacopœia. They have many queries and problems before them, and reports of the progress made would be duly published. In this way the Committee hope during the next three or four years to gather together material which would go to fashion the new Pharmacopœia. Such reports are brought before masters of the art of pharmacy, and are subject to the enlightened criticisms of other brethren in pharmacy. Chemists would be glad to hear that a sister Union beyond the seas is also at work on revision. In Australia, in Canada, and in India experts are in conference solving problems, and already results are coming to hand through the Colonial Office. The great idea of pharmaceutical reciprocity within the Empire has always appealed to him, and he looked forward to the time when it will be consummated. In medicine they had already taken steps in this direction, and he had that day received a communication from the Privy Council stating that Nova Scotia wished to join hands with this country. He hoped medicine and pharmacy would go hand in hand.

The PRESIDENT, in returning thanks, was delighted to know how the Society's efforts have been appreciated by the medical men, who know so well the difficulties that chemists have to encounter in pharmacy.

Continuing, the PRESIDENT then gave the

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND,

coupling the toast with the name of the President, Dr. Walsh. He (Mr. Robinson) recognised that in Ireland the legal status of the pharmacist was superior to that of Great Britain. In Ireland only pharmaceutical chemists are allowed to dispense, while a lower grade of qualification is necessary for those who only wish to sell drugs. Referring again to the legislation into which they were plunged, he said the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain hoped that the wishes of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland would be respected by Parliament equally with their own. Ireland did not wish to be included in the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and for some weeks it had appeared as if the Government had acquiesced in that desire. But the strange aberration in the House of Lords on Friday last had again brought Ireland within the scope of the Bill. He hoped, however, that the decision then given was not final, and that the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland would be quite successful in getting the obnoxious clause definitely removed. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

Dr. WALSH, who was cordially received on rising to reply, said it was consoling to know that in the present legislative strife, the Societies of Ireland and Great Britain were sisters in affliction. It was the first time, he believed, in which the interests of the Societies had been identical in regard to a legislative measure, and he trusted they would both emerge triumphant from their period of suffering, strengthened by the ordeal. He was pleased to think that Great Britain did not forget her little sister in the matter. They had striven to have Ireland left out of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, for Irish pharmacists could see that the inclusion of Ireland in such a measure would lead to endless difficulties in the administration of the Pharmacy

Act in Ireland. One effect it would have would be that it would take out of the hands of the Royal College of Surgeons the power of suggesting poisons for inclusion in the schedules. He and his colleagues desired that the Pharmacy Laws of Ireland should be left as they are, and it was a privilege for them to join with the pharmacists of Great Britain in fighting an issue which may have far-reaching effects not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but throughout the whole of the Empire. (Great applause.)

The President next gave the

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The work of the Society could not be carried on, he said, without the help of their brethren in the country. The Pharmaceutical Society had taken a leaf out of the book of the medical profession and now there were pharmaceutical associations in all the great centres. There were present with them that evening representatives of some of these Associations. He mentioned by name those that were present, and desired to say, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, how gladly they recognized the work and support received from local associations. (Applause.)

Mr. J. P. GILMOUR, who replied, said that in the early days of the nineteenth century David Dale, a merchant prince of Glasgow, invented a mode of religious philanthropy in which the central principle was an insistence of the right of private judgment. It is related that Dale missed his coachman on several occasions from family worship and at last he asked him the reason for his absence. The reply was, "Weel, ye see, sir, it's like this. I've set up a wee kirk o' ma ain." (Loud laughter.) Some ill-natured people have been like to say in past times that local associations were prone "to set up a wee kirk o' their ain" in opposition to the Pharmaceutical Society. They ought to disabuse their minds of any idea of that kind. They had wrought strenuously and faithfully with the Pharmaceutical Society, and it was notorious that the men who had been most active in local associations were strong supporters of the Society. They did not pretend to be infallible; on the other hand, they reserved to themselves the right to think that the Pharmaceutical Society was not unpeccable. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He thought the Society should be proud of her children—legitimate or illegitimate—(laughter)—for, on the whole, they served their parent faithfully. They had done good service in the past, and they would exercise an increased influence on the development of the Society in the future. (Applause.)

The concluding toast,

OUR GUESTS,

was then submitted from the chair, Mr. Robinson naming those who honoured the Society with their presence.

Professor PERCY FRANKLAND said his associations with the Pharmaceutical Society had always been of the most pleasant description. He was at one time an external examiner for the Society, and no examinership afforded him greater pleasure. One of the principal reasons for this, probably, was that of all bodies the Society seemed to realise that examiners were human beings. (Laughter.) After the arduous examining duties of the morning, luncheon was provided by the Society, one of the happy results of which was that the number of candidates who passed in the afternoon was often greatly in excess of those in the morning. He (Professor Frankland) held the highest opinion of the qualifications, Major and Minor, of the Pharmaceutical Society and of the good educational work the Society was doing. Like the Pharmaceutical Society, the Institute of Chemistry had had an uphill career, but the Institute had not been nearly so successful as the Society in securing recognition for its members. (Applause.)

Miss Jennie Ellis having sung "The Love-song of Har Dyal" (which many jocose diners persisted in misnaming "The Love-song of Hair Dye"), Miss May Peters gave Tosti's "Good-bye," and the brilliant annual was once more at an end.

Those Who were Present.

NOTE.—D.S. is the official abbreviation for Divisional Secretary.

Allen, C. B.	Ashton, F. S. (Idris)
Anderson, G.	Atkins, S. R., J.P.
Arrow, J. J.	Baiss, A.
Arrowsmith, A. R.	Bayley, C., D.S.

Baron, R. E.	Francis, Alan	Kunze, —	Robinson, R. A., jun.
Bascombe, F., F.I.C.	Francis, G. Bult	Layman, F. N.	Rogers, F. A.
Beal, F. B. L.	Frankland, Professor Percy,	Lescher, T. E.	Rogerson, W. I.
Beddard, J.	F.R.S. (President Institute	Levens, W.	Royle, H. I.
Bennett, R. R.	of Chemistry)	Lewis, D. L.	Royle, J. W.
Bevan, E. J. (President Soc.	Fuller, —	Lewis, H.	Royle, H. W.
of Public Analysts)	Gibson, W. H.	Lewkowitsch, Dr.	Sanger, E.
Bishop, H. K. (Idris)	Gill, W. S.	Linstead, E. (B. W. & Co.)	Scupham, H.
Bourdass, I. (Auditor)	Gilmour, J. P. (Glasgow and	Lunan, G.	Shannon, R.
Bourdass, I., jun.	West of Scotland Pharm.	MacAlister, Dr. Donald,	Sherwood, N.
Bowen, J. W.	Association)	F.R.C.P. (President Gen'l	Shillecock, A.
Boxall, F.	Goodall, F. C.	Medical Council)	Smith, J. H., D.S.
Boyes, A.	Glyn-Jones, W. S.	MacEwan, P.	Society of Apothecaries (The
Braithwaite, J. O.	Goy, G. H.	Marsden, P. H.	Deputy Master)
Brembridge, R. (Secretary)	Gregory, A. C.	Martin, C.	Solomon, A. H.
Bridge, H. C.	Greenish, Professor H. G.	Martin, H.	Spencer, J. C.
Buddles, W.	(School of Pharmacy)	Massey, S. J.	Stamp, F. U., D.S.
Carteighe, M.	Gulliver, W. F., D.S.	Meldola, Professor R.,	Stevenson, H. E.
Carter, R. C.	Hall, J. W.	F.R.S. (President of	Taylor, C. S.
Castle, J. W.	Harrington, J. F.	Chemical Society)	Thompson, S.
Chalmers, W.	Hart, G. E.	Merrin, A. C.	Tickle, T., B.Sc., F.I.C.
Charlesworth, H. H.	Harvey, R. K. (President	Miles, C. J.	Tomkins, W. K.
Chater, A. J.	Drug Club)	Mitchell, H.	Tweedy, J. (President Royal
Clayton, —	Harvey, R. M.	Moon, H.	College of Surgeons)
Cooper, A.	Hawkins, Dr. F. M.	Morson, A.	Tyrer, T.
Cooper, Lionel	Head, G. G.	Morson, T. D.	Umney, E. A.
Cottle, Dr. Wyndham	Heaton, J. Henniker, M.P.	Morson, T. P.	Umney, J. C., D.S.
Cross, W. G.	Heap, J. H.	Moul, F.	Walker, H.
Crossley, Professor A. W.,	Hewlett, V. C.	Naylor, W. A. H., F.I.C.	Walsh, Dr. J. A. (President
D.Sc. (School of Phar-	Hickey, H.	(Pres. of British Pharm.	Pharmaceutical Society of
macy)	Hill, E. W. (B. W. & Co.)	Conference)	Ireland)
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Davies, T.	Hilton, J. A.	Pain, R.	Weld, C. C. (B. W. & Co.)
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Divers, Dr. Edward	Hodgkinson, C. (Auditor)	Parsons, W.	Whiffen, T. J.
Dixon, R. D.	Hodgson, C. R. (Secretary	Paterson, A. G. C. (Chemists'	White, Edmund, B.Sc.
Druce, G. C., M.A.	College of Preceptors)	Assistants' Association)	Williams, T. R.
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Elkins, A. E., F.I.C., D.S.	Holmes, E. M. (Curator)	Phillips, A. J.	Winkel, B. M.
Evans, E. C.	Howie, W. L.	Piper, F. J.	Woolcock, W. J. U.
Evans, Edward	Hugill, E. A.	Presant, C. S.	Woolley, S. W.
Evans, W. C.	Hugill, J. H.	Preston, Lieut.-Col., V.D.	Woolnough, H. A. (President
Eyre, H.	Humphrey, J. (Editor)	Quarrell, W. H.	of the Pharmacy Board of
Featherstone, H. C.	Jackson, C.	Ransom, F.	Victoria)
Ffoulkes, H.	Jamieson, S.	Raper, J. R.	Wootton, A. C.
Fisk, F. M.	Jones, G. E.	Rayner, A.	Wretts, J. R.
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Ford, T. M.	Kluge, H. J.	Richardson, R.	Young, J., Rymer, J.P.
Foster, E. D.	Knight, G. J.	Robinson, R. A., L.C.C.	(Vice-President)
		(President)	

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE benches in the lecture-theatre at 17 Bloomsbury Square were rather sparsely filled on Wednesday at noon, when the President and other members of Council filed in, after meeting privately in the Council-chamber. But there were sufficient present to give Mr. Robinson and his colleagues a hearty greeting. Those who accompanied the President were the Vice-President (Mr. Rymer Young), the Treasurer (Mr. Walter Hills), and Messrs. Atkins, Campkin, Carteighe, Cooper, Cross, Currie, Gibson, Gifford, Hagon, Harrington, Hobbs, Newsholme, and Wootton. Among members present were a benchful of ladies, and we noticed the following gentlemen, among others: Mr. J. W. Bowen, with his partner, Mr. H. J. Kluge, Messrs. F. Bascombe, W. L. Howie, George Lunan, J. P. Gilmour, J. H. Cuff, C. J. G. Brunker, F. Ransom, A. P. Barnard, J. T. Barrett, A. Stooke, Vivian Hewlett, T. H. Powell, H. Martin (Liverpool), P. H. Marsden, C. B. Allen, R. M. Ewell, R. Fisher Young, and several who afterwards spoke.

THE PRESIDENT got quickly to business, called the meeting to order at 12.5 p.m., got the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting, and by 12.7 had begun to speak to his motion for the adoption of

THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

"Gentlemen of the Society," he began (but one lady had appeared at this time, and she modestly sat in shadow), I am very glad to have the honour once again to meet the members in general meeting—this is the sixty-fifth annual meeting. Before I proceed to deal with the report, let me call your attention to the ballot-box, which will remain open during the meeting. I presume you allow the annual report to be taken as read. I therefore move that it be received and adopted, and I desire to say, on behalf of the

Council, that we are here to give an account of our stewardship. I wish the account had been a little more favourable, but I hope the members will consider it is good on the whole. I am pleased to say that the membership of the Society is larger than ever previously, and hope that will be regarded as a good sign. There is one thing on that point that I should like to say—namely, that if we could stop the members dropping out each year the Council would be grateful, and I would say to the members that they should not allow their subscriptions to drop. We want a wider constituency for the Society. As to the financial statement, you will observe that the fees received for examination were less, but in contrast to that the expenses have been so much less that the adverse balance of 1905 is less than in the year before; but it is still unsatisfactory, and I should like to assure you that it is entirely owing to the smaller numbers entering for the examination, and I hope that this is not a permanent feature. You will see from the paragraph relating to the examinations that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of entries. Those for the qualifying examination last year only amounted to 1,298, while those for the preceding year numbered 1,500. That decrease, as you will see, accounts to a certain extent for the diminution in the income. It may be well here to state that there has been, and still is, no change in the policy of the Society. We have endeavoured during the past year to carry on the work on the same lines as have been observed for many years as regards the various branches—the school, the journal, the executive work of the Council, and the examinations. The decrease in the income is simply due to fewer candidates coming forward for the qualifying examination. We are confident, however, that there will be a greater increase

in the number of candidates in the future. There is an encouraging point in the same paragraph which calls for mention, and this is that the number of young men coming forward for registration under the by-laws is increasing. This is very noticeable. You will observe that during the past five years, since 1900, the registrations for each year have been 70, 116, 194, 221, while last year they numbered 239. During the first quarter of the present year no fewer than 110 registrations have taken place. This shows that since the Preliminary examination, with which you are all familiar, has ceased to exist, many more young men have been joining and affiliating themselves with the Society. I am glad to see this, and can hope that the same progress will continue. Passing on now to the report by Visitors on behalf of the Privy Council, it is pleasing to note that satisfaction is expressed with the conduct of the statutory examinations. I have watched with interest the examinations in London and Edinburgh, and I am glad to present the report as a result of my observations on them. These examinations are conducted with the utmost possible fairness to all the candidates, and I hope with not too great stringency. I hope for even better results when it is an understood thing that the young men will come up with a thorough training in the subjects upon which they are examined. We have had many successful evening scientific meetings in Edinburgh and London, and a full account is set forth and sent out of their progress. We have had many interesting scientific papers, as well as others dealing with subjects connected with our calling. Then I have to report to you that the School continues to be conducted in an efficient way. We have put in a paragraph in the report to show that

THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE SOCIETY

has been carried out in a satisfactory manner. I should like to take this opportunity of recommending this school of ours to the notice of students. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I am sure that here they can get the very best possible training they can obtain anywhere. The students themselves and their parents or guardians will find the fees paid a first-rate investment. Of course there are other schools which they may attend, but the training they can get here will enable them to attain the very best possible success. There is also a feeling which I, for one, desire to encourage, and that is that they should have loyalty to the school in which they are educated and that they should also make themselves adherents to the Society. (Applause.) I do strongly desire to impress upon our members that our school is fully equipped and is doing work of a most admirable character. From it students who attend will find no end of benefit, and our efforts should be directed to making it as successful in this respect as its high character merits for it. With the legislation that is now pending, combined with the regular courses of study which are established, this school should be the first to receive an impetus, and the increase in the number of students which these factors should influence we shall be very glad to welcome. Of one thing I am certain. Students will find it to their advantage to attend classes conducted in such a regular and systematic manner as those in this school undoubtedly are. (Applause.) Now, so far as the library and museum are concerned, I have nothing much to add to the information contained in the paragraphs under the heading. We continue to keep both departments in first-rate order, and, in addition to this, we spare no efforts, and certainly no money, in getting the best books and the best appliances and equipment connected with our business for the benefit of the students. We are constantly adding to our library here, and in the North British Branch the same remark applies. Now something should be said respecting progress in our organisation. Successive and successful meetings have been held in various centres, and, as the report states, excellent results have been obtained in strengthening and co-ordinating the various interests concerned—a work to which the Council attaches much importance. We have spent on this kind of business over 172*l.*, and I am assured on all hands by members in the different parts of the country that this money has been exceedingly well spent. Although perhaps there may be some who think that organisation need not be kept up in such an active manner, yet I find, and my successor will find, that there is a great demand in many

parts of the country that our organisation-schemes should always engage attention. With regard to legal cases, I think I need not say more than this, that they have been normal. As the report points out, no fewer than twenty-two cases have arisen where the articles purchased did not contain the poison they were represented to contain. In these, no proceedings under the Pharmacy Act were taken, but we have directed the attention of the Privy Council to the trouble occasioned by the trafficking in spurious medicinal preparations by unqualified dealers. It constitutes a great danger to the public when, in buying something which they expect to contain certain ingredients, they are supplied with articles from which these ingredients are entirely absent. Methods of this kind engender false security on the part of the public, and constitute a very great danger indeed. We are all alive to this fact, and I hope that the representations we have made to the Privy Council will have some effect in stopping these cases.

PARLIAMENTARY MATTERS.

The paragraphs in the report dealing with what has transpired in Parliament are of special importance to this meeting, and I make no apology to you, ladies and gentlemen, for dealing with them somewhat fully. This is an opportunity on which the members of the Society should have a full explanation afforded them as to the position of affairs in regard to our Parliamentary business. If you will read the paragraphs under this head, you will see that during the general election the Society made great efforts through its members—through its devoted members, if I may say so—the divisional secretaries, and the local Associations here and in North Britain, to put our case before the candidates. We got many sympathetic replies. When it was put to them, as was the case, that the Pharmaceutical Society desired that they should have no preference given to them, but, on the other hand, that companies of unqualified persons should have no preference over qualified people, the individual candidates were good enough to say that they agreed with this view, and would promise to put it forward in Parliament. As the report points out, a full report on the work done and the results accomplished was published on February 10, 1906. This shows that no fewer than 330 members of the House of Commons promised to support a change in the law in the way I have indicated. They do not pledge themselves, of course, to every detail, but merely said that they would be prepared to support a Bill the objects of which I have just described. Now I desire to state here that we are indebted to our members, if I may say so, who are in Parliament who look after our interests. I refer particularly to Mr. Winfrey and Mr. Idris. We congratulate them upon their election to Parliament. In this connection I should like, on behalf of the Society, to express our deep sympathy with Mr. Idris upon the accident that has befallen him. Our most earnest hope is that he will soon be restored to health and strength, so that he may devote his valuable services to Parliament. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I am glad to say that though his recovery proceeds slowly, we have hopes that he will soon again be in his place in the House of Commons. We are glad to have such gentlemen in the House, and more so that they were elected in the ordinary way without their having any adventitious aid. We have now these two gentlemen in the House who represent the views of the Pharmaceutical Society. We are also indebted to the gentlemen whose names are given in the report for the keen interest they are taking in our cause. Our Pharmacy Bill was duly introduced, and ever since it has been waiting the opportunity for its being pushed forward. Owing to the fact that it is in charge of private members, and that under the rules of the House of Commons private members' Bills do not make very speedy progress, combined with the strenuous work done by the House of Commons and by the number of contentious measures which have engaged its attention, it is difficult to get the Pharmacy Bill attended to under the twelve o'clock rule. At the same time, a very important measure has been engaging attention elsewhere. I allude to

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL

introduced into the House of Lords by the Lord President of the Privy Council. Particulars of this Bill are set forth in the report, together with the purposes which it is in-

tended it shall carry into law. Its object is to enable other traders to sell poisons for horticultural, agricultural, and other purposes, and so on. Now, I do not admit for a moment that there is any need for the creation of a new class of poison-sellers. That view was very strongly put before the Government by the deputation appointed by our Council to wait upon the Board of Agriculture last year. Since our meeting in May last we waited upon the President of the Board of Agriculture, and gave him fuller information of the bearing such a proposal would have upon our trade. We proved to him, I think conclusively, that within easy distance of every farmer and agriculturist there were chemists from whom they could obtain such poisonous substances as they might require in their business. It is absurd to argue that because in every small district there is not a chemist, there is any difficulty for a horticulturist or an agriculturist to obtain such supplies of poisonous substances as they may require in their respective businesses. It is also well to remember that they know two or three weeks in advance of the time when they actually require these things, and they therefore can obtain them from the nearest town or village. A farmer can easily obtain at no great distance the sheep-dip or other article which he needs. When the agitation for this measure was set on foot a Committee of the Privy Council was appointed to inquire into the subject. Unfortunately the majority came to a decision that some further facilities were requisite. You will remember that the representative of this Society on that Committee—our Treasurer, Mr. Walter Hills—did not agree with them. (Applause.) He presented a very valuable minority report. The Privy Council took the view that they could not ignore the opinions expressed by that Committee, and they desired, therefore, to bring in legislation dealing with the subject. When they decided upon this we said to the Privy Council that there were several things that we should require altering, particularly with reference to the clauses relating to agriculture and horticulture. Now, as you know, our Council has been carefully considering the whole circumstances. A meeting of the Council was held, and I was authorised to submit to the Lord President, on behalf of the Society, certain amendments. One of our proposals had relation to the claim to allow companies to use the personal title of their employes. Now, I want to tell you that we have been doing our very best, as the members of the Society and our permanent officials have also been doing, to press the views of the Society upon the Government. We thought our best way to deal with the matter was, instead of opposing the Bill, to represent to the Government the views we held, and endeavour to get them to amend the measure in accordance therewith. I am bound to admit that the Lord President of the Privy Council gave earnest and sympathetic attention to the views of the Society. (Applause.) In many important respects he accepted and did put into his original Bill the amendments that we suggested, but he felt bound to adhere to the first part of it, which proposes to create those new sellers of poisons who are not chemists. At the same time, he surrounded the Bill with such safeguards that I, for one, have come to the conclusion that not many people would take out licences to sell poisons who are not qualified chemists. I do say that it is hedged round with restrictions which encourage me in the hope that it will not do any great harm to our business. The Lord President incorporated in the Bill a provision that the local authorities which are to grant these licences must have due regard to the facilities which already exist in the respective districts. It goes without saying that if the facilities are sufficient—if, for instance, there is a chemist in the district who is willing to keep things used in agriculture or horticulture—there will be no necessity to license anybody else. Then, again, there are new obligations which the new sellers must observe, but which are not incumbent upon the chemist, and these obligations are very stringent indeed. For example, there is the provision that no food must be sold where these poisons are retailed by the licensed sellers, and that the poisonous substances must be stored in a certain way. Then, again, the new seller of poisons must pay a guinea for his licence, together with an annual registration-fee. I submit to this meeting that although I regret that the Government has come to the conclusion that in certain cases these licensed sellers may be necessary, the restrictions im-

posed are so onerous that I do not believe that many cases will arise where these licences will be granted. Dealing with the rest of the Bill, which is of the greatest importance to us, we have laid enormous stress upon the

RETENTION OF THE TITLE OF "CHEMIST"

for the examined man. (Applause.) I need not go into all the details, because you have heard them so often that I need not explain our position. We do think that it would be intolerable and against the best interests of the public that unqualified persons should be registered in the form of a corporate body or a limited-liability company. No individual can style himself a chemist unless he is qualified. After due consideration, the Lord President of the Council, having weighed both sides of the question, came to the conclusion that the claim made on behalf of the registered chemist was a good one, and ought to have effect given to it. Lord Crewe did put into the Bill an amendment to the original clause which would have carried out our wishes, with the provision that those who had been carrying on a chemist's business for some time, but who were not qualified, should have some limit—say, of seven years—in which to alter designations, labels, and so on. The object was, of course, that in future the title of "chemist" should be retained for the individual man who was qualified. Everyone knows—although this did not seem to be the opinion of the House of Lords—that there is no intention to prevent business being carried on. A company might carry on business, but the whole point I object to is a company taking to itself the personal title of "chemists." Although it has been said that the public are not prejudiced by a company taking that title, it has to be remembered that this is against the spirit of the Act of 1868, and has been most unjust to all our licensed members. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) On Friday last the Bill came up in the House of Lords, having passed its second reading and gone through Committee, in its report stage. Lord Crewe then put forward, on behalf of the Government, the amendment that he desired carried out, upon which an amendment was moved from the opposite side of the House and carried. By this amendment, I am sorry to say, the title of "chemist" is not exclusively reserved for the examined man. Let me say at once that I do not believe this adopted amendment will become law. (Applause.) If it were to become law as now drawn, the companies could call themselves chemists provided they had qualified assistants, although they do not need to keep the poison regulations or compound medicines according to the formularies of the Pharmacopœia. When that amendment becomes known in the House of Commons I am sure there will be a strong revulsion of feeling, and I am certain the clause is not likely to remain in the Bill should it become law. I want to suggest to you that we must again make every possible effort throughout the country, and in every constituency, to bring the wishes of the constituents to the notice of all members of Parliament on this matter. I desire further to say, and it is due to you to say, that no effort has been wanting in order that the House of Lords should have full information of the views of this Society. I saw several noble lords on the matter, and while it was obvious that they understood the significance of the question, they were not prepared to pledge themselves to adopt our view. Although one would have thought that one would get an impartial hearing from the House of Lords, it is evident that they did not understand the import of our views. At the same time, we must not be too hard upon them, although we regret very much indeed what has happened. I am going to suggest to the meeting that our clear duty is, when the Bill gets into the House of Commons, to say that we ask and demand that unqualified persons shall not use this title of ours, which was given to us only because we became qualified. I believe that the House of Commons will listen to us. In the first place, I hope that when the Bill gets into the House of Commons the Government will introduce the clauses which we propose. I presume they will do so, for it does not follow that because a majority of six in the House of Lords favoured the amendment to Lord Crewe's proposal—the real figures were, I believe, 32 in favour and 38 against—their decision is to be regarded as a decisive one. In the first place, the Council hopes that the Government themselves will introduce our proposed clause in the House

of Commons. If they do so we must use every effort to support them from all sides of the House. I suggest to you that the Council will take care that in every constituency our divisional officers and the members of our local associations will be asked to see their Parliamentary representatives in support of our views, and, more than this, that petitions will be signed in favour of their claims in every constituency. Every medical man and every professional man should be invited to sign petitions in favour of the desirability of preserving the title for qualified men. It must be remembered that the principle at issue does not merely affect our own calling. No one knows what profession it may subsequently affect. If you were going to agree that limited-liability companies should have the title of "chemists," which should be reserved for qualified men, then I see no particular reason why companies should not be started for the practice of dentistry, medicine, and the legal profession, providing that they employ qualified men. You will get a good deal of support from professional men in opposition to what we believe to be an injustice. Remember this: that we shall get the support of the Government, because one of their highest officials—the Lord President of the Council—has distinctly stated, after giving the matter careful attention and hearing arguments for and against, that the balance of evidence is in favour of the title being protected. There is only one thing I should like to refer to as regards the House of Lords division, and it is this: that, strange to say, the division on Lord Crewe's proposal was a party one. Because the Government wanted to alter the Bill and because two lords on the opposite side moved and seconded an amendment, it is quite clear that the Opposition peers supported that amendment, and the peers who supported the Government voted in favour of the proposal made by the Lord President. It is to be regretted that a question like this should not be dealt with upon its merits, and that a division upon it should be taken on the party principle. One peer came to me before the division and said, "I do not like to go against you, but I cannot vote in favour of what the Government are doing," and in that case he would not vote at all. As it was a party division in the House of Lords, I do not see why we should be too tender in making the Bill the subject of a party division in the House of Commons as well. (Laughter and applause.) In that case, in a division in the present House of Commons, they will take, I think, a view which is in accordance with our wishes. It was stated in the House of Lords that the proposal made by the Lord President involved the protection of the privileges of a certain class, but surely that view was strange in a place which some say exists for the protection of the privileges of a certain class. (Laughter.) Another strange thing was that when it was proposed that

IRELAND

should be included in the Bill, someone moved that Ireland should not be included, and the Government had to give way. This question must also be fought in the House of Commons, and I put it to you that we should not relax our efforts to have our views carried into effect. I do not believe that the House of Commons will reverse what it did in 1868. On the contrary, I am convinced that after careful consideration it will come to the conclusion that the public are better protected by that Act than they would be under the change proposed. It opens up a very serious matter, but I have the greatest confidence that we are not going to be beaten. The Council are glad of the efforts put forward by Mr. Winfrey and Mr. Idris. We are indebted to them for what they have done in the House of Commons. They have attended there early in the day and late at night, and they have placed us under a debt of obligation for the great sacrifice of time and trouble they have made in our interests. (Applause.) The President then dealt briefly with the other items in the report, and in referring to the obituary paragraph spoke of the most recent case, the death of Mr. J. C. Hyslop, who was buried that day.

The Vice-President seconded the motion.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

Mr. KNIGHT said there was no doubt the President and his colleagues had done a good deal of what was expected from them, and done it well. Two years ago he suggested that the Society should use some of its funds to contradict

the statements emanating from certain cash chemists which were published in the form of newspaper advertisements. He was then of opinion, as he was still, that they could do this without in the slightest infringing their dignity. Something in the form of an official contradiction should be given to the statements he had described. It had been suggested that such a course would only result in a further advertisement to the company he had referred to, but he thought there were circumstances connected with its methods which ought to be brought to public notice. Mr. Knight then gave an instance where a prescription made at one of the branch shops of a company did not contain the principal ingredient prescribed. Proceeding, he said he did not think the Bill now before Parliament would ever become law, and for that reason the sooner the chemists got their own Bill through, or some amendment of that Bill, the better it would be for the public and for their trade. There was no doubt that the increasing sale of drugs in tabloid was seriously interfering with the general business of the chemist and doing great harm to the public. What was wanted was to stop the women folk in particular taking them. (Laughter.) He gave an instance in which a woman took a hundredweight of sulphonal a year, and what is needed, he added, is the education of these women. (Laughter.)

Mr. PENTNEY (Dalston), referring to the remark made by the President regarding his successor, said that after the very hard work Mr. Robinson had put in on Parliamentary matters, he should be very sorry indeed to see anyone else in the chair until something had been accomplished for bettering the position of the chemists of this country. (Applause.) The President had expressed regret at seeing members dropping out. He asked if this was not due to the fact that they did not encourage the everyday chemist to come among them? Perhaps it was the guinea dinners that kept them away. (Laughter.) Possibly they were frightened by the deficiency in the finances. He had been taking a short holiday, and had thought of taking the balance-sheet with him in order to look through it, but he had thought better of this. (Laughter.) It seemed to him that the constant demand made had some influence with members who dropped out. He was sorry that at present they were without the services of Mr. Idris. He (the speaker) had been constantly in attendance at the House of Commons, sometimes twice a day and late at night, and he had always found Mr. Idris there. He was a hard worker in the interests of their Bill. During the absence of that gentleman he did not know of anyone in the House of Commons to whom he could go who had the same technical knowledge as Mr. Idris had. It was the sincere hope of all present that he would be restored to health in time for the fight in the House of Commons. (Applause.) They all experienced the need there was for having direct representatives of chemists in the House. The sooner they got men who would assist them as Mr. Winfrey and Mr. Idris had done, the better it would be for the chemists of the country. With reference to the Bill in the House of Lords, it occurred to him that chemists should take what had transpired to heart, and make themselves a power in rural matters. The question was certain to arise whether it was the seedsman or the chemist who was to engage in the sale of the poisons referred to in the Bill. He congratulated the Society and chemists generally on having such influence on Lord Crewe as to have induced him to introduce into the Bill a clause for their protection. Where the trouble came in was the lack of influence in other directions, and it was here where the policy of the "Journal" was very much at fault. If they had been allowed to exert themselves as Mr. Boot had done they would have been in a far stronger position; and if they did so now Mr. Boot would not succeed in having his way in the House of Commons. He urged chemists to approach their respective members of Parliament and lay their claims before them. If they did so they would have a Bill which would certainly not be of such great injury to them as the present Bill was. Proceeding, Mr. Pentney, referring to the "Journal," said that it impressed him as being somewhat consumptive at times. He thought that after 2,000l. a year had been lost on it it ought to be in a position to pay its own way. The policy it had pursued was bad. It had been "Pray, be careful," "What you are to do we will tell you," "You are to move very carefully," "You are treading on holy ground," and "Let us tell you what to do."

(Laughter.) But chemists were not all fools. (Renewed laughter and applause.) They did not want to be dictated to by the "Journal." They had a little commonsense left. If that commonsense had been let loose on the House of Lords there would not have been the majority to which reference had been made. He hoped that there would be more forceful action and less passive resistance. They should no longer take things lying down or accept anything that the House of Lords liked to give them. He hoped members of the Society would be oftener in the Lobby of the House of Commons than they had been. With a more progressive and active policy they would have a Bill very much better than the present one. So far as their own Bill was concerned, he feared there was very little hope for it. It and the other measure might be sent to a Committee, and out of this they might get a little good. He certainly contended that they should not take things as quietly as they had done in the past. (Applause.)

THAMES VALLEY SPEAKERS.

Mr. WOOLCOCK could not agree with the two previous speakers. As to advertising, many were not in favour of the Society's money being spent in the way suggested, for they were of opinion that the money could be spent to better advantage in other directions. He thought legislation introduced into the House of Lords and then into the House of Commons is a good thing. There is precedent for that. After referring to Mr. Winfrey and Mr. Idris and direct representation, deprecating the latter, Mr. Woolcock proceeded to speak of constructive policy, saying it is so much more easy to criticise the Society and its work than to suggest improvements. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Carteighe.) There were one or two paragraphs in the report that he was pleased to see, particularly that the Society is more and more recognising the use of local associations. (Applause.) They had not to go back very far to remember that at one time there was a policy if not of repression, at least a policy of not sufficient warmth, towards local associations. To-day the local associations asked the Society to consider them more, and to give them more work to do, and if they did that, the Society could depend that the associations would do it. (Applause.) In this connection, and with reference also to what had been done in interviewing candidates for Parliament, Mr. Woolcock said there was no mention in the Parliamentary Committee's report of February 10 of any association except those with which members of Council are connected.

Mr. J. W. SIMPSON (East Twickenham) said he gathered from the last two speakers that the policy of the Council in the future was to be a forward and progressive one. They were in a way coming from their select pedestal on which they had stood for a number of years, and were to do a little work. (Laughter and "No, no.") It was to the Council that they looked to stir up the local associations throughout the country in order that through their respective members of Parliament they might do something to make their views known in the desired quarter and bring about the passing through Parliament of the Society's Bill. If the Council would only look to the associations more, and give them more work to do, then they would have the sympathy of the chemists in the country behind them.

IT HAD BEEN A MONSTROUS SHAME

in the past, and he trusted that it would be remedied before long, that the Society should have among the members of the Council one or two members who put proprietary medicines upon the market and put them into the hands of the stores and allowed them to give a dividend upon those medicines to the disadvantage of the chemist. (Hear, hear.) How could they expect that the chemists in the country would support their organisation when they had members of their own Council who took that view of the situation? He was certain that if the chemists were organised throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that organisation came from the direction of the Council through the local societies, then the saintly laws which had secured the defeat of their titles would be considerably altered, and they would get their titles preserved to them if they did not get anything more. Surely that in itself was worth fighting for. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. NICHOLLS said he desired to suggest that a great

deal more good might be done by their Council in connection with the Food and Drugs Act. Some absolutely ridiculous prosecutions were taking place throughout the country, and that in itself suggested to his mind the very great amount of good which the Pharmaceutical Society might do if they only exercised their proper weight and influence. Referring to the report, he asked the President about the 1,000*l.* less revenue.

The PRESIDENT: The loss is in examination-fees.

Mr. NICHOLLS, continuing, said he put it to those gentlemen who were present, and who were like himself struggling for existence, and consequently had to look at ways and means, that it appeared as if it were somewhat unlikely that people now would spend three, four, five, or six years and a great deal of money in qualifying for the title of "chemist" when it was to be given to hucksters and the like who cared to open shops under the Company Acts? (Applause.) He wondered whether that point had been brought home in a matter-of-fact way to Lord Crewe.

A Member: Yes, it has. (Applause.)

Mr. NICHOLLS asked if anybody meant to tell him that they would get fathers to dream of putting their sons in any pharmaceutical establishment and spend money and time when their titles were insecure? Had it been forced upon the business men in the House of Commons that if the present Bill passed now, in twenty years there would be no qualified men in the country? If that Bill passed then any huckster, ironmonger, or other trade could sell anything they were selling, except poisons. He knew a pharmaceutical chemist who told him that he detested serving poisons, and so what was the use of qualifying when the more lucrative profit could be made by a neighbour who was an untrained man? His opinion was that all drugs containing poisons, even though they were simple compounds, had to be dispensed in a proper and businesslike manner, and so they required skill, and that skill ought to be paid for. (Hear, hear.) If they did not protect their business and the members of it, in the course of a few years their ranks would be still more empty; they would have no income, and he might go further and say that they might possibly also lose their charter. Therefore he urged upon the President and the members of the Council to do what should have been done twenty years ago and safeguard the individual chemist's statutory interests.

Mr. J. T. BARRETT said he was afraid the last speaker had not read the report, because if he had his remarks would have been entirely different. He pointed to the fact that in the first quarter of the present year there had been 110 registrations of apprentices, and last year 239. That showed that people are coming into the trade. After commending the report and the work of the President and Council, Mr. Barrett said the decrease in numbers coming in for examination was due to the curriculum being altered; but in the long run they would have a larger number coming forward, and so the decrease in the numbers of the candidates at present would then be wiped completely out. Organisation had been spoken of by various speakers who had urged the Society to give the local associations more work to do. He did not know what more work the Secretary or the Council could give them, and described his experience of the past thirty-two years in the provinces and London, showing how divisional secretaries are utilised. He was afraid too much reliance was being placed on the Society's Pharmacy Bill. He was not at all sure whether its main clauses were wise. He would rather fight the unqualified companies on the ground that they had no legal standing. With reference to Mr. Simpson's remark about certain members of the Council, he reminded members that they are responsible for the Council and those who form it. If they chose to place gentlemen upon the Council whom they did not want—well, that was entirely their own fault. As was known, he had always been the strongest advocate of the P.A.T.A., but he desired to say that so long as the members of the Pharmaceutical Society chose to place certain members upon their own Council, then the annual meeting was not the place to make such remarks as had been made that day. It was not at all fair. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he congratulated the Society on the excellent report, and hoped the reports would always be as good and the Council always work as energetically as they had done during the past year. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. NEIL SINCLAIR (Woolwich) said that while approving of the present policy of the Society he desired to draw attention to the prevailing

COMPETITION IN THE SALE OF POISONS.

As one who suffered from such competition he wished the Society would see that the laws which they had at present were more rigidly enforced. For a long time he had had to meet the competition of which he complained. For instance, a customer came into his shop for some carbolic oil, which the law said had to be in a special shaped bottle. But an ordinary bottle was brought and so he did not serve the customer, who said he was a fidget, and went immediately across the road and obtained the oil, with 3 per cent. of the poison in it. So also were many other articles sold in such shops where the largest gas lamps that can be got are used and the most profitable part of the business is taken. He maintained that such unfair competition should be stopped, and the law which they had now should be enforced, or else what was the good of it?

Mr. GRIFFITHS, referring to the Poisons Bill and the sale of agricultural poisons, said there are very few districts which are not well served by chemists. There appeared to him to be a flaw in the clause relating to the applications to the local authorities, there being no provision for chemists in business in such neighbourhoods to oppose applications. With regard to their titles, he thought the fact should be borne in mind that they had other titles than that of "chemist," and he suggested that "pharmacist" is the one that should be universally used by qualified men. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. M. CAMPBELL pointed out the fallacy of Mr. Barrett's argument about the examinations, stating that more than 500 Minor men pass every year, but only 200 or so apprentices are being registered yearly.

Mr. C. J. G. BRUNKER asked the President if anything is to be done to get the Schedule to the Poisons Bill amended. He considered that it is most ambiguous and unsatisfactory.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

No other members rising, the PRESIDENT, after giving an opportunity for further discussion, replied to the points raised by speakers. In the course of his remarks he said members of their Society would not desire to have the funds of the Society used in advertisements in the papers. One speaker had mentioned that he did not think the Society's Bill stood much chance of becoming law this Session. He was not sure of that; in fact, he thought it would; at all events it was clearly their business to treat the matter as seriously as though they were certain of its becoming law this Session. Mr. Pentney had referred to the guinea dinners. Well, he did not know that those did any harm. (Laughter, and Mr. PENTNEY: "It's not the dinners, but the price.") The President neatly turned this to account, and passing to more serious matters said, with regard to limiting the distance *re* the granting of licences for the sale of poisons for agricultural and horticultural purposes, it was quite true that he had put that before Lord Crewe. But he thought he could not agree with it, for, as he mentioned, there might be some chemists within reasonable limits of agricultural districts who might not keep in stock the particular class of poisons which the farmer required. Therefore his Lordship thought that the local authorities should pay due regard to the facilities in the district before they granted the licence. Everybody connected with the Society—the President, the members of the Council, and the Secretary—had exerted themselves in the work of the organisation to the best of their ability during the past year, and, moreover, that work had been done with judgment and care. (Applause.) Reference had been made as to interviewing various members of Parliament, but he did not think it was any use going to persons in Parliament whom they did not know. What would be of great assistance, however, was for the members of the Society to bring their influence to bear upon their own members of Parliament, for in that direction they could achieve much valuable work. With reference to their "Journal," he did not think that the views it had expressed had suggested, as Mr. Pentney had put it, that the members of the Society did not possess discretion of their own. But its views and its policy had been laid down with due regard to what was the best for all of them, and when the

"Journal" said do not take certain steps it was in order that some lines of unity might be advanced, and that the members might not present various policies. He thought it would be to the advantage of the trade and the Society that members should give all the time they could to matters in Parliament; but, of course, it was too much to ask that they should go down to the House night after night, though at all times they should do everything they could. (Applause.) He knew for a fact, and it was not that he was giving any secrets away when he said that the

TACTICS ADOPTED BY THEIR OPPONENTS

did not commend themselves to some of the members of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Woolcock had asked that the local associations should have more work and more responsibility. Well, he could only say he was delighted to hear Mr. Woolcock say that he wanted more work, and he would see that he got it. (Applause.) He assured Mr. Woolcock, as to acknowledgment of the work of associations, that the Parliamentary Committee had had so much help from so many associations that they had not cared to single out any particular one.

Mr. WOOLCOCK: My point was that in the report which the Parliamentary Committee drew up, and which was presented to the Council on February 10, certain associations were mentioned and others who had also done great work were not mentioned.

The PRESIDENT replied that in that case he took it that there was not the slightest intention underlying the omission. Referring to Mr. Simpson's remarks, he said that it is really not the case that the Council has at any time been perched upon a pedestal and kept itself aloof, and he wondered if Mr. Simpson really reflected when he made such remarks. The Society had done a great work in the past, and was continuing that work most energetically by doing the very best they could, and so he asked Mr. Simpson, for heaven's sake, to think of the work done in the past and of those who had given their time to the Society in bygone days. (Applause.) It had been pointed out that day—and rightly so—that the members of the Council were elected by the Society, and it rested with the members to vote for whom they chose at the annual meetings. Replying to Mr. Nicholls, the President said the Society had been doing an excellent work in endeavouring to see that no prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act should be taken against chemists for ridiculous reasons, and explained the arrangement with the Society of Public Analysts. He noted with satisfaction Mr. Barrett's favourable comments, adding that he did not object to criticism, and these annual meetings give the opportunity of speaking out. Referring to Mr. Sinclair's remarks in regard to the sale of poisons, the President said they could not in many cases get a conviction. The Council had already pointed out what a serious thing that is, and they were all hoping that a remedy would be forthcoming, so that prosecutions could be established in cases where it was clear that the public had been misled in getting well-known preparations devoid of the active ingredient.

Mr. SINCLAIR said that his point was the preparations he instanced did contain poison. There was not the least doubt about it.

The PRESIDENT replied that if Mr. Sinclair would let the Secretary have details they would immediately look into the matter and see if the law had been complied with. As to the question of titles raised by Mr. Griffiths, he was not sure that they ought to drop the word "chemist" for "pharmacist." If they did they knew that the word "pharmacist" would be immediately used by a number of other people, which was a serious matter. They were all aware, however, that the word "chemist" was coming more and more into use.

Mr. GRIFFITHS explained that his suggestion that they should drop the word "chemist" for "pharmacist" was only in the event of their not getting the protection for the former word in the Bill they had now before Parliament.

The PRESIDENT said he felt sure the Council could not get in the Bill an alteration of the law in that respect, yet it would not be difficult for them to call themselves "pharmaceutical chemists," although there was great difficulty in the way of dropping the word "chemist." Mr. Brunker had referred to the Poisons Schedule. That, he might say, was

engaging the serious attention of the Council, and a committee was to discuss it that very afternoon. Various suggestions had been made to the Privy Council on the matter. The Governmental department seemed inclined to say that they did not think there was much the matter with the Schedule; but still the Society was urging its claims forward and was showing where there was need for amendment, and he had no doubt that before the Bill got through Parliament the Poisons Schedule would be more in keeping with the opinions of the members of the Society. (Applause.)

The adoption of the annual report and balance-sheet was then put to the meeting and unanimously agreed to.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The SECRETARY read a list of gentlemen who had agreed to act as scrutineers of the voting-papers for the Council Election, who were duly appointed.

The PRESIDENT called attention to the registers of pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, assistants, etc., duly exhibited according to law.

Messrs. Isaiah Bourdas, F. Janson Hanbury, Charles Hodgkinson, F. Harwood Lescher, and Charles Umney were re-elected auditors.

VOICE OF THANKS.

Mr. C. B. ALLEN moved that the best thanks of the members of the Society be given to the President and Council for their services during the past year. In the course of his remarks Mr. ALLEN said the meeting seemed to have been carried out with a considerable amount of courtesy, but there was one little thing which jarred, and that was that reference had been made to individual members of the Council and the way they carried on their business. He thought that was not a thing to bring before an annual meeting, for, in his opinion, the man who did his own business best was the man who would do the Society's business best. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PENTNEY seconded, and said that he would voice the opinions of all when he said that in their President they had the greatest confidence. (Applause.)

The resolution was put by Mr. ALLEN and carried with acclamation.

The PRESIDENT in reply said: "Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Council as well as myself, I must return our best thanks for your kind vote. It is a pleasure for us, and I venture to say that it is a reward, to know that the exertions that have been made have been appreciated by the members of the Society to such a great extent. I am sure the members of the Council much appreciate the vote, and for this I beg now to return my best thanks." (Applause.)

The meeting was then adjourned until Thursday at 3 p.m.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING

was held on May 17, when the result of the election was declared as follows:

W. Hills	...	...	3,030
C. Symes	...	...	2,779
W. G. Cross	...	...	2,758
A. S. Campkin	...	...	2,701
D. Storrar	...	...	2,587
A. C. Wootton	...	...	2,258
C. B. Allen	...	...	2,122
R. C. Walshaw	...	...	1,588
F. R. Sergeant	...	...	976
F. P. Sergeant	...	...	915
W. Giles	...	...	801

The first seven were declared elected by the President (Mr. R. A. Robinson), who presided. Mr. W. F. Gulliver, as Chairman of the Scrutineers, stated that 6,181 voting-papers were sent out and 3,453 returned; of these 57 were informal, some being rejected on account of being sent by halfpenny post and others because they were received too late.

The Scrutineers were thanked for their services.

EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS.—Mr. Herbert Gladstone has informed Sir Philip Magnus, the member for London University, that it is the intention of the Government to recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission to examine the working of the Cruelty to Animals Act in the light of present scientific knowledge.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

The Government's Poisons and Pharmacy Bill came up on its report stage in the House of Lords last Friday, and the report of the proceedings is printed on p. 760. Very few people seemed to have had any inkling of the rather sensational course which the debate was destined to take, and as a consequence there was not a very large attendance at the House. The Strangers' Gallery, indeed, was almost deserted. Mr. Jesse Boot, who has been a good deal in evidence at St. Stephen's of late, was waiting in the outer lobby in an invalid-chair, but he did not, as on the earlier stages of the Bill, mount the steps to the Strangers' Gallery. There was a fair attendance of peers, for Lord St. Aldwyn had evidently taken the precaution to bring some of his friends down to the House to support him in his attack upon that part of the Bill which proposes to prohibit companies trading as chemists from using the style of "chemists and druggists." Lord St. Aldwyn's speech, indeed, was the feature of the proceedings. He spoke with considerable vigour, and was cheered both on rising and on resuming his seat. He rose from between Lord Lansdowne and Lord Ashbourne, while close at hand were Lord Londonderry (ex-Lord President of the Council), Lord Salisbury, Lord James of Hereford, with Lord Donoughmore, the last-named being interested in the question of the application of the Bill to Ireland. On the opposite side of the table Lord Crewe occupied the place of honour, and other Ministers present were Lord Ripon, Lord Elgin, Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Fitzmaurice, and the Earl of Portsmouth. When the division was called to decide the question of companies using the style of "chemists and druggists," Lord Londonderry, it was noticed, did not vote on either side. He had himself, when in office, contemplated a very similar measure to that which Lord Crewe has introduced, and in the circumstances he abstained from the division, and took a seat on the steps of the Throne while the votes were being counted. When it was found that the Government had been defeated by thirty-eight votes to thirty-two there was no demonstration, but Lord Crewe was obviously vexed at the result, and held a long consultation with Lord Ribblesdale and other peers on the seat behind him. The proceedings which afterwards followed were quiet and without incident. The tellers for the majority were Lord Lichfield and Lord Ebury, and for the minority Lord Denman and Lord Granard. The third reading of the Bill had been put down for Thursday, May 17, but has since been postponed until Tuesday, May 22.

THE PHARMACY BILL.

Mr. Winfrey has changed his tactics in regard to this measure; instead of keeping it on the papers from day to day he is waiting an opportunity to get a second reading. The approach of the Government Bill also affects matters, and when that comes down there may be a conference of those interested.

IRISH GUARDIANS AND MEDICINE-SUPPLIES.

In reply to Mr. Field, who asked whether he would arrange that the Local Government Board of Ireland should give to Irish boards of guardians the same discretionary power regarding tenders for chemical and medical supplies as are exercised by English boards of guardians, Mr. Bryce, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, said: In Ireland one-half of the cost of medicines and appliances is borne by the Local Taxation Account, and a statutory duty is imposed upon the Local Government Board of seeing that no undue charge is placed on this account. It is the opinion of the Local Government Board that they cannot, consistently with their duty, allow boards of guardians to accept without a good reason a tender other than the lowest for the supply of these medicines and appliances. It is understood that in England medical officers have generally to provide the drugs under the terms of their appointment. Mr. Devlin put a question on an allied subject (Irish tendering for English contracts), and has been assured that they may tender.

Legal Reports.

High Court Case.

RENDELL'S PEBSARIES.

MR. JUSTICE BUCKLEY had before him on May 11 the case of *Rendell v. Harris*, which was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from passing off certain goods as and for those of the plaintiffs' which were not manufactured by them.—Counsel for the plaintiffs said that W. J. Rendell, who died in 1889, for many years prior to his death carried on business as a chemist and druggist, and plaintiffs' goods are well known in the trade. The defendant had not entered an appearance, and did not appear. The packages of the defendant were such an imitation of those of the plaintiffs that the trade and public were led to believe the articles were the same. The exhibits were in court, and it was quite impossible to tell the difference between them. The articles inside the packages of the defendant were spurious and of a very inferior character. In fact, what the defendant had done did not admit of any other inference than that it was a gross fraud.—Mr. Justice Buckley examined the packages of the plaintiffs and defendant, and said he could not detect any difference between them.—Counsel said there was no doubt that the articles inside were different. A large number of persons had been deceived, and had purchased and resold the goods of the defendant as being those of the plaintiffs. He asked for an injunction until the trial in the terms of the notice of motion.—Mr. Justice Buckley granted the injunction as asked.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At Braintree Petty Sessions on May 9, Samuel Downing, chemist and druggist, Braintree, was summoned for selling camphorated oil which, according to the certificate of the public analyst, showed a deficiency of more than a quarter of the proper quantity of camphor, there being only 15 per cent. instead of 21 as required by law.—Mr. Prior (for the defendant) admitted a technical offence, but explained that the oil was made with the proper ingredients, but the inspector's assistant was supplied before the camphor had properly dissolved.—The Bench were of opinion that no fraud was intended, but defendant would have to pay 4s. costs.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

At the Bromsgrove Police Court on Tuesday, May 15, Mr. John Thomas Harper, chemist and druggist, High Street, Bromsgrove, was summoned, under Section 6 of the 1875 Act, for selling citrate of magnesia about which Mr. Cecil Duncan, public analyst for the county of Worcester, certified as follows: The sample of citrate of magnesia weighed 42 grains, and on analysis was found to consist of—

Sulphate of magnesia	...	...	5.09 parts
Sodium bicarbonate	...	...	46.55 parts
Mixed organic acids	...	...	26.36 parts
Loss at 105° C.	...	...	4.64 parts
Sugar	...	...	17.36 parts

The analyst was of opinion that the sample was not one of citrate of magnesia, but probably so-called "effervescing Epsom salts," this opinion being based upon the fact that citrate of magnesia is composed of citric acid combined with magnesia, forming a salt that does not effervesce on the addition of water, whereas the sample examined effervesced, and contained foreign ingredients as shown above.

Mr. G. W. Hobson, solicitor, Droitwich, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones (instructed by Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors to the Chemists' Defence Association) for the defendant.

Mr. Hobson said that on Sunday circumstances came to his knowledge which led him to advise his clients to withdraw the summons. He notified the defendant on Monday of the decision to withdraw, and had told him he need not attend or bring witnesses. He had at the same time informed the Magistrates' Clerk, and he had thought that the case would have been struck out of their Worships' list, and that it would not have been necessary for him to attend that day. But the previous day the defendant had informed him

that his counsel would be present to oppose the withdrawal unless his costs were paid. Counsel was present, and no doubt the Court would hear him on that question.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said before dealing with his case or the costs he wished to point out that Mr. Hobson had given no reason whatever for withdrawing. The prosecutor had laid information eighteen days ago, charging the defendant with an offence under the Acts. Upon that information the Court had issued its summons. It was not for the prosecutor to say that the proceedings of the Court which he had set in motion should be stayed. The matter was in the hands of their Worships, and he hoped they would not consent to a withdrawal without having some satisfactory explanation from Mr. Hobson for declining to proceed. If people came to that Court for summonses, then proceeded with the matter or not at their discretion without giving reasons, the way was open to all sorts of arrangements behind the back of the Court.

The Magistrates' Clerk: I don't see how your client is prejudiced if the case is withdrawn.

Mr. Hobson said he hoped their Worships would not press him to give reasons. No doubt counsel would like to know, but there was no reason why he should. The case was only an ordinary one.

The Chairman said he did not see how the defendant was prejudiced so long as the case was withdrawn. They would hear Mr. Glyn-Jones on the question of costs.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said as far as he was concerned it was an unheard-of thing to allow such a withdrawal without any explanation. Why all this secrecy? If the prosecution would not explain their action, he was entitled to suggest a reason, and his suggestion was that when the public analyst received notice from the defendant's solicitors at the end of the week to attend and be cross-examined, rather than that the analyst should be put in the witness-box the case was withdrawn.

Mr. Hobson: Counsel must not say that; Mr. Duncan is ill. The case was only an ordinary one.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Then the case could have been adjourned. If his reason for the withdrawal was not the right one, let the prosecution give their explanation. He called their Worships' special attention to Mr. Hobson's remark that the case was only an ordinary one. "Ordinary, indeed," explained Mr. Glyn-Jones. "Ordinary to whom? No doubt the issuing of summonses is quite an ordinary matter to the prosecuting officials, but what about my client? Is it suggested that it is an ordinary affair to him?" Proceeding, Mr. Glyn-Jones said defendant had been charged with selling adulterated drugs, and this went to the root of his reputation as a respectable chemist. The officials apparently treated the Acts as a plaything, and respectable tradesmen as pawns to be moved here and there in the game at their pleasure. The prosecution might be in some technical difficulty, but so anxious was his client to meet the charge that he was prepared to waive all technical objection in order that the case could be decided on its merits, and that he might have an opportunity of proving, as he undoubtedly could, that the charge was absolutely without foundation.

The Clerk: We can't go into that, as we are not trying the case. We are dealing with the question of costs.

Mr. Glyn-Jones replied that the summons was served eighteen days ago, and the defendant, as a prudent man, had taken the necessary steps to have the case defended. They had arranged for the presence of witnesses, wholesale and retail chemists, from Birmingham, Bromsgrove, Worcester, and London. The proofs of those witnesses had been taken, and the brief was delivered on Saturday last. It was only on the day before the case was down for hearing that the prosecution notified their intention to withdraw, and by that time all the costs excepting those which would be necessitated by the actual attendance of the witnesses had been incurred. Their Worships could do nothing to compensate Mr. Harper for the worry and anxiety which had been caused by the summons hanging over him for eighteen days, but he hoped they would at any rate see that he was not punished by being put to the pecuniary loss entailed by the cost of his defence.

Mr. Hobson said the defendant would not have been prejudiced, except by the speech his counsel had just made. They were withdrawing the summons. He suggested that

their Worshipships should follow their usual custom in dismissed cases, and allow at the most a guinea costs. The defendant was entitled to provide for his defence, but if he engaged solicitor and counsel from London he must do so at his own expense. Mr. Glyn-Jones had not told him the amount of the costs.

Mr. Glyn-Jones stated that the costs incurred amounted to over 20*l*. He again deliberately stated that there was no foundation whatever for the proceedings, which were frivolous and vexatious in the extreme.

After consultation with the Clerk, the Chairman said that the summons would be withdrawn, and they would allow the defendant a guinea costs.

County Court Cases.

THE SACCHARIN PATENTS.

At the Palatine Court of Chancery, Liverpool, on May 14, the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., applied for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Howarth & Wheeler, of James Street, Burnley, from infringing one of their patents. The action was one of a series which arose out of the dealings of a Manchester firm, known as "Mack & Co.," who had sold imported saccharin to a number of consumers, and who had been successfully sued in the court.—The Vice-Chancellor (Mr. O. Leigh Clare) granted the injunction.

SALE OR RETURN.

In the Shoreditch County Court on May 11, Messrs. Marion James & Ker, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Glebe Works, Dalston, sued Mr. Ernest A. Rixen, chemist and druggist, 359 High Road, Wood Green, London, N., for the sum of 4*l*. 1*s*.—Mr. Robinson, for the plaintiffs, explained that the defendant gave an order to the defendants for 12 doz. "Petrol" hair-wash to cost 5*l*. 8*s*. There was an arrangement between the parties that if defendant found the hair-wash hard to get rid of he could return it at any time he chose, and it would be exchanged for anything he might choose to have in its place. Defendant returned 9 dozen of the hair-wash on September 12, which was the subject of the present claim. The defendant was asked what he would like in its place, but said that he did not require anything for the time being. He was thereupon written to again, and it was pointed out that the agreement was that the goods were to be exchanged, but the defendant then said that the arrangement made was that the exchange could be made whenever he liked. This was admitted, but it must be that there was a limit to the time, and they fixed that at the expiration of the credit for the goods.—For the defence Mr. Rixen contended that there was no stipulation as to when the goods were to be paid for even.

Judge Smyly: Of course there is this difficulty in such a case—if he has to keep the goods in the shop to see if he sells them, he naturally can hardly fix a time for the sale.

Mr. Robinson: No; but your Honour will see that if at the end of a certain time we found he had not got rid of many, we should have asked him either to return the balance and take goods for them or to pay for what he had had.

Judge Smyly: I feel the importance of the point, because it is hard to say what were the different views the parties had when entering into such an arrangement, when two reputable firms are concerned.

Mr. Lovibond (for the defendant): My contention is that as it was agreed that any goods could be had in exchange, just as wanted, there is nothing in such an agreement to bind him to take the goods at a moment's notice.

Mr. Robinson: There is no doubt the whole case rests on what "sale or return" really is, and I submit that it can never be construed into meaning that a person can last out one order indefinitely.

Judge Smyly: Taking into consideration the difficulties it would place in the way of trading, I incline to the opinion that the plaintiffs' contention is the correct one, and I will therefore enter judgment for the plaintiffs for 4*l*. 1*s*.—the defendant, on the other hand, having the option of taking goods to that amount.

JOINT LIABILITY.

At Chelmsford County Court on May 14, Judge Tindal Atkinson and a jury heard an action brought by Mr. James E. S. Bunn, chemist and druggist, High Street, Chelmsford, against Charles H. P. Imbert and his wife, of King

Edward's Avenue, for goods supplied. The defence was that the husband was not responsible for his wife's debts.—After hearing the evidence at length, the Judge held that there was no case to go to the jury, as joint liability had not been shown. Unfortunately for the plaintiff, he sued the husband and wife in the same action, treated them both as if they were jointly liable, and then during the course of the proceedings signed judgment against the wife. If a tradesman sued a husband and wife in respect of goods supplied on the order of the wife, and then during the proceedings signed judgment against the wife, he could not have judgment against the husband. His Honour also remarked that no doubt it was the practice of tradesmen, when the wife ordered goods, to debit her with them, and generally it led to no difficulty. But if they followed this course, tradesmen must understand they did it at their peril. If a joint liability was to be proved, it must be shown that the husband and wife intended to be, and held themselves out to be, joint debtors. The plaintiff would have to be non-suited.

Dentists Act.

A CHEMIST FINED.

At the Gosport Police Court on May 15, Ernest Hartmann Smith, chemist and druggist, High Street, Gosport, was summoned, at the instance of the British Dental Association, for using the name and title of dentist, implying that he was registered as a dental practitioner, whereas he is not so registered.—Mr. Charles Foran, President of the Southern Branch of the British Dental Association, who practises in Southsea, stated that he visited the defendant's shop and saw in a glass panel of the front door the inscription "W. B. Smith, Dentist." The defendant not being a registered dentist, the matter was reported to the Association, who ordered the prosecution to be undertaken. The offending word had since been removed.—Mr. Field, for the defence, pointed out that the defendant's father before his death practised as a dentist at the shop, and was fully qualified to do so. After his death the panel was not removed, but the word "dentist" did not appear in any way in connection with the defendant's name, "E. H. Smith," or the trade-name of the firm, "W. B. Smith & Son." The panel was allowed to remain, but after the defendant had received a letter from the Association he had the words "the late" inserted in front of the name. However, to escape any suggestion of liability he had since had the panel removed altogether.—Admiral Field, who presided over a full bench of magistrates, in imposing a fine of 1*l*. and costs, remarked that although the Bench did not think Mr. Smith intended in any way to deceive the public, he had been careless in allowing the word to remain after his father's death.

Medicine-stamp Acts.

IS OBESITY A DISORDER?

At Marlborough Street Police Court, on May 16, the Century Thermal Bath Cabinet, Ltd., Regent Street, W., were summoned, before Mr. Denman, for selling unstamped medicine that required a Government stamp.

Mr. Hawkins, prosecuting for the Excise authorities, said that the defendant company had acquired the business of the Fell Formula Association, which sold tablets for the reduction of excessive corpulence, a box of which was sold without a stamp.—Mr. William C. Spearo, a somewhat corpulent Inland Revenue officer, gave evidence of having purchased a box of the tablets for 6*s*. 6*d*. by post. In cross-examination by Mr. Rayner Goddard (counsel for the defence) Mr. Spearo said he did not consider he was diseased.

Mr. Goddard said there had been some correspondence between the defendants and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, who were very courteous in pointing out that a stamp was necessary on these boxes, and the firm, who took the opposite view, would welcome a decision on the point whether they came within the scope of the Act or not. The question was whether "fatness" was a disease or ailment, and he would submit that it could not be. Some thin men would like to be fatter, and some fat men would like to carry less weight. There was a number of malted and other preparations on the market for the production of flesh, and

if it could be held that anything for the reduction of fat came within the provisions of the Act then logically it seemed that all those for the production of fat would do so as well. It was a very difficult thing to say what was excessive fatness, a person not being able to lay a finger on that condition that might be described as "fatness" or "thinness." The tablets had been held out to cure fatness—not some disease that caused the state of obesity.—Replying to counsel's arguments, Mr. Hawkins contended that a state of excessive stoutness was not an orderly condition of the body, but a state of "disorder," which the Act contemplated in providing for the use of stamps on nostrums.—Mr. Denman said he did not think that in this instance it was necessary to inquire whether excessive corpulence was a complaint or ailment. If that were thought necessary an adjournment could be had for medical evidence. He thought the word "disorder" was what the case turned on. The question was whether corpulence was an orderly state of the body, and he thought it was not, and would come under the description "disorder" in the section in question. These tablets were held out as beneficial for such a disorder of the body, and he therefore held that they required a stamp. In the circumstances, however, a purely nominal penalty of 1s., with 2s. costs, would be imposed. Mr. Denman expressed his willingness to state a case for a higher Court if counsel desired.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re RICHARD MILLER, Main Street, Sedburgh, Yorks. Chemist and Druggist.—The following are creditors herein: John Ball, Garstang (about 78l. 10s.); William Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamstead (26l.); Camwal, Ltd., Harrogate (34l.); W. & A. Gilbey, Ltd., London (34l. 18s.); Jackson & Son, Sedburgh (14l. 10s.); Maw, Son & Sons, London (37l. 7s.); J. & F. McConnell, Belfast (21l. 12s.); Severs & Bateson, Kendal (17l. 10s.); Sehweppes, Ltd., Liverpool (45l. 5s.); John Thompson, Ltd., Liverpool (about 51l.); Miss E. C. Ashcroft, Preston (fully secured) (60l.); John Miller, Preston (fully secured) (282l.).

Re THOMAS GILLESPIE & Co., LTD., Banbridge, Grocers and Druggists.—This company went into voluntary liquidation in April 1905, with Mr. Hugh B. Brandon as liquidator, and continued to carry on the voluntary liquidation until July 19, when an order for compulsory liquidation was made, and Mr. Robert Walsh appointed liquidator. Mr. McGonigal (instructed by Mr. Samuel Ross), for Mr. Robert Walsh, the liquidator, on May 14, in the Dublin Chancery Division, applied that the amount of his remuneration and also Mr. Brandon's might be fixed, stating that a committee of creditors had recommended 130l. to each. He also asked for directions as to the recovery of a debt due by Thomas Gillespie to the company. The Master of the Rolls fixed the remuneration at the amounts suggested, and directed that no proceedings should be taken for the recovery of the amount due by Thomas Gillespie.

Re HARRY LEVETT MARSHALL (late trading in partnership as the West Suffolk Chemical and Colour Co.), 62 Waterloo Road, Hove, Sussex, Chemical, etc., Manufacturer.—The statement of affairs filed under this recent failure shows gross liabilities amounting to 1,779l. 0s. 5d., of which 1,478l. 10s. 5d. is expected to rank, and the assets estimated to realise 103l. 5s., less 10s. for preference claims, leaving net assets 102l. 15s. The receiving order was made on April 26, on creditors' petition, the act of bankruptcy being that the debtor had failed, before March 17 last, to comply with the requirements of a bankruptcy notice. It would appear from the report of the Official Receiver that the debtor received a legacy of 500l. on the death of a solicitor in whose employ he had been. After payment of certain debts debtor invested the balance in a house which is now mortgaged for 370l. In June 1904 the debtor took over the business of a manufacturer of chemicals and colours at Icklingham, Suffolk, under the style of the West Suffolk Chemical and Colour Co. The business was carried on in partnership, but it was not successful, and after losing about 600l. it was discontinued about last July. Debtor had also carried on business as an estate agent, but the failure is said to be due to the failure of the chemical company.

Re WILLIAM HENRY PRICE, Paddock Wood, Kent, late Chemist.—The receiving order herein was made on debtor's petition on April 20, 1906, and the statement of affairs shows unsecured liabilities amounting to 114l. 1s. 6d., and there are no assets. Debtor states, says the Official Receiver, that his wife had a confectioner's business at Hadley, Shropshire,

which she obtained with her own money, and debtor managed the business for her, and in October 1901 he borrowed 150l. from her to buy a chemist's business at Portslade. Debtor states that he gave 115l. for the business, and stayed there 3½ years, at the end of which time he sold the business for 165l., 50l. of which was left on mortgage. He then repaid his wife the 150l., which was made up of the amount of the purchase-money and his savings in the business. He further states that he brought an action to recover the 50l. due to him, and the defendant counterclaimed for damages for misrepresentation on the sale of the business, and the verdict was given against him, and the liabilities shown in the statement of affairs are for the costs of the action. Debtor states that he now uses a room at his wife's house for dental purposes. Debtor ascribes his failure to "litigation in connection with the business at Portslade," and says that he was aware of his inability to pay his debts in full last February, when the judgment went against him. The following are creditors: Cripps & Son & Daish, Tunbridge Wells (66l.); H. C. Argris, Portslade-by-Sea (50l.).

Re WILLIAM EDWARD JAMESON, 1 Harold Place, Hastings, Chemist.—The public examination of this debtor (a statement of whose affairs appeared in our issue of April 28, p. 657) was opened at the Hastings Court, on May 15, before Mr. A. E. Knight, Registrar. In reply to the Official Receiver, debtor said that in August 1893 he borrowed 154l. from his wife at 10 per cent., and that money was still owing. He had conducted business in Robertson Street and in the Grand Parade, but the latter was given up in January 1896. In 1885 he borrowed 800l. from a Mr. Talbot. That was a partnership liability. He had owed money to his brother ever since his father's death, and last year he gave him a bill of sale. He had never been able to clear Mr. Talbot's debt off. A few weeks ago he thought the business would have realised something, and that the fixtures would have produced 1,200l., but now he thought the business was unsaleable, as everybody he had consulted seemed afraid of it. Asked why he had given his brother a bill of sale he said he understood there were negotiations between Mr. Talbot and his brother for payment. His wife had his life insured. At the date of his brother's death he could not say what was the value of his brother's partnership. The Robertson Street business was sold for 37l. For the Grand Parade business he was offered 1,800l., and was asked to give his word of honour that it was worth it. Perhaps he was a bit of a fool to let that opportunity slip, but he did, and afterwards had to let the business go for 57l. He assigned the bill of sale to his brother to prevent the business smashing up. The examination was at this point adjourned to enable debtor to supply a statement relating to 140l. which he had paid to his wife in reserve in case Mr. Talbot pressed.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Vallett, Cyril Edouard Franklin, The Lyndhurst Pharmacy, 8 Belsize Park Terrace, Hampstead, Pharmaceutical Chemist. Trustee, Henry W. Gladwin, 20 Great St. Helen's, E.C., accountant. Dated May 5; filed May 11. Secured creditors, 60l.; liabilities unsecured, 323l. 3s.; estimated net assets, 360l. The following (all of London) are scheduled as creditors: W. Martindale (24l.); Hooper & Co. (11l.); Dr. Ada Browne (24l.); H. Tugwell (31l.); Rhee, Ellison & Co. (10l.); H. W. Gladwin & Co. (66l.); Dr. R. A. Ironside (18l.); W. A. Sinclair (27l.); J. Sanger & Sons (partly secured) (34l.); Fieldings, Ltd. (partly secured) (50l.).

Wells, Louis John, 89 Market Street, Dalton-in-Furness, Chemist. Trustee, Frederick J. Harrison, Ulverston, accountant. Dated May 2; filed May 8. Liabilities unsecured, 396l. 9s. 5d.; estimated net assets, 286l. The following are creditors: Anglo-American Optical Co., London (14l.); E. A. Wells, Bradford (15l.); W. H. & G. T. Fitton, Bramley (100l.); Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds (21l.); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (23l.); Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., Liverpool (10l.); J. Thompson, Ltd., Liverpool (12l.); Raines & Co., York (11l.).

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

Diplock, L. B., and **Cooper, W. B.**, Chiswick, W., medical practitioners.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Simpson, Bertram, Sheffield, chemist and druggist.

ADJUDICATION.

Reeve, John, Margate, Kent, chemist and druggist.

New Companies and Company News.

CITY PACKING CO. (OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE), LTD.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of wholesale druggists, drysalters, and packers carried on by Elizabeth Harrington and Joseph Bewick at 36 City Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, as the "City Packing Co.," with the freehold premises 36 City Road aforesaid. The first subscribers are: J. Harrington, Wallsend, traveller; Mrs. E. Harrington, Wallsend; J. Bewick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, manager; Mrs. M. A. Bewick, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. F. Bewick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, drysalter; T. B. Harrington, Wallsend, drysalter; and J. B. Harrington, Wallsend, confectioner. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. Harrington, J. Bewick, and J. F. Bewick. The first two are permanent. Qualification of permanent directors, 200 shares held by self, wife, or children; of J. F. Bewick, 50*l.* shares or stock in his own right; of other directors, 100*l.* shares or stock. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 36 City Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ANTOZONE CO., LTD.—Capital 8,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with A. Dreyfuss and H. Theobald, and to carry on in the United Kingdom and the Continent the business of wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in sanitary, pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations and articles, etc. The first subscribers are: J. Wilson, 13 Callow Street, Elm Park Gardens, S.W., clerk; J. M. Cobban, 33 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., solicitor; J. J. Greenwood, 46 Gower Street, W.C., solicitor; T. L. Edwards, Blakesley, Merton Park, Surrey, law student; E. E. Eldridge, 48 Laundry Road, Hammersmith, W., clerk; H. Adams, 111 Myall Road, Herne Hill, S.E., clerk; and H. E. Blaiberg, 33 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., solicitor. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. B. Purefoy, H. Theobald, and E. B. Purefoy. If the said H. Theobald cease to be a director, A. Dreyfuss may, if holding 700 shares, nominate a successor. Qualification (except such nominee) 100*l.*. No remuneration until 5 per cent. is paid on the shares; afterwards 600*l.* per annum, divisible.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.—The directors have resolved to declare a dividend on the ordinary shares for the year ended March 31 last at the rate of 35 per cent. per annum. A sum of 190,718*l.* has been placed to reserve, 63,000*l.* carried forward, and 2,500*l.* written off patents.

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.—The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, London, E.C., on May 15, Mr. J. M. Bush (chairman and managing director) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts (see *C. & D.*, May 12, p. 753), the Chairman alluded to the encouraging improvement as shown in last year's trading. The profits of the past year were the highest ever made in the history of the business. —Sir George Hayter Chubb, Bart., seconded the adoption of the report, and, after a congratulatory speech from Mr. Woodhouse, the motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Alexander Bush was re-elected, the auditors were reappointed, and the directors and staff were specially thanked for their good services.

FEDERAL DISPENSARY, LTD.—The report of the directors of this company, which carries on business at Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, states that during the year ended January 31, 1906, after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amounted to \$24,141.07, to which has to be added the balance, \$2,642.55, brought forward from last account. Making allowance for the manager's commission of 5 per cent. on the year's net profits, there remained a sum of \$25,636.92 for disposal on January 31, 1906. The directors recommended a dividend of 15 per cent. on paid-up capital (absorbing \$10,500); that \$5,000 be added to the reserve fund (which will then stand at \$10,000); that \$5,000 be written off goodwill, thus reducing it to \$20,000; that \$1,000 be given as a bonus to the manager; that \$200 be paid as a bonus to the assistant manager; that a bonus of \$200 be given to the remainder of the staff apportioned as the manager may decide; that the balance of \$3,736.92 be carried forward. The present agreement with the manager (Mr. F. J. Vavasour Guy, pharmaceutical chemist) having expired, it is proposed to enter into a new agreement between him and the company forthwith.

A DUTCH ROYAL DECREE, dated April 9, 1906, has been issued, exempting from import-duty, subject to certain conditions, butyl chloride for use in the manufacture of artificial musk.

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received, through the Foreign Office, information to the effect that meat extract imported into Germany in receptacles having screw-lids is in future to pay duty under No. 113 of the Customs tariff, at the rate of 30m. per 100 kilos. (15s. per cwt.).

Practical Notes and Formulae.

GELATIN CAPSULE-MASS.

Hard Capsules.—(1) Gelatin 30, water 60, glycerin 10. (2) Gelatin 30, water 100, sugar 30, gum arabic 30, honey 10. *Soft Capsules.*—(1) Gelatin 25, water 32, glycerin 45. (2) Gelatin 16, water 30, glycerin 7, simple syrup 4, mucilage 4.

Capsules for Ether.—Gelatin 100, water 200.

Capsules for Oils.—Gelatin 100, water 200, glycerin 200.

STERILISING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE following solution is recommended by Dr. Karl Gilson as suitable for rapid disinfection of instruments:

Olei olivæ	...	...	...	partes xxiv.
Liquoris potassæ	...	...	...	partes xxviii.
Alcoholis	...	...	...	partes cxx.
Aquæ destil.	...	...	...	partes lxxviii.

M.

The instruments are to be thoroughly washed or wrapped in cotton-wool saturated with the disinfectant. Dr. Gilson states that the hands of the operator and skin of the patient may be disinfected with the same solution, which, as will be seen, is practically an alcoholic solution of soap.

COCAINE FORMIATE.

MONSIEUR F. VIGIER, in the "Répertoire de Pharmacie," gives the following directions for making cocaine formiate: Suspend in distilled water 303 parts of pure cocaine and add 46 parts of pure crystalline formic acid. Solution takes place, and the liquid is evaporated at a low temperature until it is of a syrupy consistence, when crystals are allowed to form. The crystals are rapidly washed with a little cold distilled water. The cocaine formiate is produced in white, brilliant, needle-like crystals, and in solution is neutral to test-paper. It is soluble 1 in 41 of water, the solubility being increased by heat. Cocaine formiate is soluble in alcohol, 100 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol dissolving 43 parts of cocaine formiate. The salt is slightly soluble in ether and in chloroform, but insoluble in olive oil and in vaseline.

GERMAN SPECIALITIES.

"FORMULÆ MAGISTRALES BEROLINENSES" is an annual publication by the Berlin Department for the Poor in which are given formulæ for unofficial and other preparations to be prescribed and dispensed for poor people. Among the formulæ in this year's edition are the following, which we give substantially as printed. The quantities, when not stated, are understood to be grams.:

<i>Filicin (Strong).</i>	<i>Sanitol.</i>
(Emulsio Extr. Filicis Recens.)	<i>Sir. Kalii Sulphoguaiacol.</i>
Extr. filicis recens. ... 8.0	(Substitute for Sirolin.)
Calomel. ... 0.5	Potass. sulphoguaiac. 7.0
Sir. spl. ... 25.0	Ext. cort. aurant. fl. ... 3.0
Ol. absinth. ...	Sir. simpl. ad ... 100.0
Ol. menth. pip. aa. gtts. II.	<i>Scabiol.</i>
M.f. emulsio.	Bals. Peruvian. ... 10.0
Mild filicin contains 6 g.	Styrac. liquid. ... 30.0
extra and 0.3 calomel.	Alcohol. absol. ... 20.0
<i>Hæmorrhoidal Suppositories.</i>	Ol. ricini ad ... 100.0
(Substitute for Anusol Suppositories.)	<i>Sulphonin Sirup.</i>
Extr. belladon. ... 0.3	<i>Sir. Kalii Sulphokresotie.</i>
Morphin. hydrochlor. ...	(Substituto for Sulfosit Sirup.)
Cocain. hydrochlor. aa. 0.1	Potass. sulphokresot. ...
Bismuth. subgall. ... 2.0	Potass. sulphoguaiac. 7.5
Ol. cacao ... 23.0	Aq. dest. ... 35.0
M.f. suppos. No. X.	Extr. gentianæ fl. ... 1.0
<i>Sal. Bromat. Effervesceus.</i>	Sir. spl. ad ... 100.0
Potass. bromid., aa. 80.0	<i>Thyminin.</i>
Sodii bromid. ... 40.0	<i>Sir. Thymini Comp.</i>
Amm. bromid. ... 100.0	(Substitute for Pertussin.)
Sodii bicarb. ... 38.0	Extr. thymi co. fl. ... 15.0
Ac. citric. ... 44.5	Sir. spi. ... 85.0
Ac. tartar. ... 17.5	Sodii bromid. ... 1.5

We have retained the quaint contractions of the original. We note that retail prices are not specified for these substitutes for specialities.

Association Affairs.

Association Presidents.

THE West Ham and District Chemists' Association supplies us with another Lincolnshire pharmacist for this modest



MR. MITCHELL.

gallery. Mr. Harold Mitchell, President of the Association, is the son of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, who for many years was manager of the Holbeach branch of the Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Co. He was educated at Molton Grammar School, and apprenticed in 1876 to Messrs. W. Kemp & Son, Horncastle. In 1881 he went to Luff & Woodland's School, and passed the Minor in October of that year. Then he enlarged his experience by holding situations as an assistant in Wanstead, Torquay, Blandford, and Bournemouth. He was in business at Southbourne-on-Sea, Hants, for a few years, then bought the Merton Pharmacy, South Wimbledon, from the late Mr. Robert Poyser. In 1894 he bought Mr. R. H. Camm's business in Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, and is still there. When Mr. Mitchell went to Forest Gate he began to agitate for closing on Thursday afternoons. In 1903 he called a meeting of the local trades at his house to further this object. This was attended by practically the whole trade, who agreed to close. It was then proposed by Mr. F. W. Gwinn to form a Chemists' Association for the district. This was cordially supported, and Mr. Mitchell was elected first President. Now he is serving a second term. The Association has been well to the fore, initiating discussion on "Breaking Bulk," and it induced Mr. Ernest Gray, late M.P. for North West Ham, to back the Pharmacy Bill introduced by Mr. Lough in the late Parliament.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

THE eleventh annual meeting is to be held on Tuesday, May 22, and the annual report has been issued. It shows the membership to be seventy-two. During the year many trade topics have been dealt with in lectures and conversational evenings, and such matters as the Pharmacy Bill and the P.A.T.A. and co-operative societies problem have been dealt with. The financial statement shows that the year was commenced with 5*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* cash in hand, and ends with a balance of 7*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.*

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at the Oriental Café, Church Terrace, Oldham, on May 8. Mr. James Lees, President, was in the chair, and introduced a discussion on the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, many of the members taking part. Eventually the following resolution was adopted:

That this meeting calls upon the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to do its utmost to secure the restriction of the use of the personal titles "chemist," "pharmaceutical chemist," and "pharmacist" to the individuals who have legally earned such titles.

Hull Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday evening, May 15, at the White House, Paragon Street, Hull, Mr. A. Richardson (President) in the chair. A resolution of sympathy, *re* Mr. Gall, Fraserburgh, was ordered to be forwarded, but the funds did not allow of a subscription being sent. Some discussion ensued on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and the opinion was expressed that the Labour party had shown the most practical sympathy with the chemists' point of view. It was also observed that it was a scandal that members who had money in the stores should be allowed to take part in legislation concerning them. Mr. Tebb drew attention to the money in the bank deposited some time ago by the local association and the matter will be considered at the next meeting on September 18.

Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual business meeting was held on May 11, the President (Mr. R. Hayton Davis) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Atkinson, Battle, Eynon, Handford, Lawrence, Leak, Hines, and Weston.—The Secretary (Mr. Handford) read the annual report, which was adopted, as was also the Treasurer's report, presented by Mr. Battle.—Mr. Alfred Atkinson was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year, and the following appointments were also made: Treasurer, Mr. Geo. Weston; Secretary, Mr. H. G. Mitchell; Auditor, Mr. Handford; Executive Committee, Messrs. Battle, Eynon, Leak, and Pattison.—A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers.

West Ham Chemists' Association.

THE members of this Association paid a visit to the works of Messrs. Idris & Co., Ltd., Camden Town, London, N.W., on May 10. They were conducted through the various departments by Mr. Stevens, chemist to the company. The bottle and syphon filling departments were first visited, after which the carbonic-acid generators were inspected. The gas is produced from coal by a patent process, necessitating rather an elaborate plant. Other departments visited included that devoted to syphon-making and testing. Here an interesting experiment was witnessed of testing the strength of a syphon, the pressure being increased until the syphon finally burst at a pressure of 560 atmospheres. Light refreshments were served, and the company were thanked for their kindness in allowing the visit. Mr. Adpar Jones, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Simpson replied.

York Chemists' Association.

THE first meeting of this session was held on May 9 in "The Old George" Hotel, York. There were present Messrs. W. P. Saville (President), J. A. Lupton (Treasurer), S. Scruton, J.P., W. C. Birks, M. F. Bargin, T. M. Steedman, E. J. Wood, T. E. Batty, W. Dewhurst, F. A. Newey, C. Walker, W. Sowray, and T. C. Atkinson (Hon. Secretary).

Mr. Saville, having thanked the members for electing him to the presidential chair, said a sum of money had been left by the Chemists' Association which became defunct some years ago, for the education of apprentices and assistants, but owing to the scarcity of apprentices it was thought the best plan would be to form a library, the contents to be useful to chemists, their assistants and apprentices. As the trustees, Mr. W. Lund and Mr. J. Sowray, were willing for the money to be so invested, if the books were placed under the care of some responsible party, the first thing to do would be to find a suitable place. After considerable discussion it was decided to ask Messrs. Bleasdale, Ltd., to undertake the responsibility.

It was decided to have an evening drive on May 30 for members and their friends, leaving York at 6 p.m.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association took place at the Old Cock Hotel, Halifax, on May 10, under the presidency of Mr. W. E. Smithers.

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL was discussed, and various clauses gone through, with the result that it was unanimously decided to send a resolution to Lord Crewe asking his Lordship to consider the advisability of reducing the seven years' time limit for the discontinuance of the titles by unqualified companies to a period not exceeding twelve months. The Association considered this period quite sufficient, the alleged expenses required in altering signs, labels, etc., being, in the opinion of the meeting, greatly exaggerated.—On another clause of the measure the meeting expressed very decided views; they regarded it as a great injustice to thousands of chemists throughout the country, and contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act of 1868, that any person carrying on business should be allowed to use the title of "chemist" without having been registered under the Act of 1868. A resolution embodying this view was passed.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS.—The Secretary (Mr. Percy Swire) informed the meeting that Mr. Dewhurst, the borough analyst, had agreed to read a paper before the Association at an early date.—The President suggested

that the members should have an annual excursion on the first Thursday in July. Eventually the arrangements, fixing of date, place, etc., were left with a committee, consisting of Messrs. H. C. Brearley, H. K. Woodward, and P. W. Swire (Secretary).

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The annual general meeting was held at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on May 10, the President (Mr. A. G. C. Paterson) in the chair. Fifteen members were present.

REPORT AND BALANCE-SHEET.—The Secretary's report (which was read by the President in Mr. Weight's absence) gave a *résumé* of the work of the session, and was congratulatory in tone. The attendance has improved considerably, and the membership increased. The balance-sheet showed that the members' subscriptions during the year amounted to 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the patrons' subscriptions and donations to 25*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, which, with last year's balance of 62*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, brought the total receipts up to 106*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* The larger items on the expenditure side were rent (15*l.*), refreshments (7*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*), printing (9*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*), and deficits on the reunion (3*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*), the dinner (1*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*), and cinderellas (9*l.* 4*s.*), a balance of 52*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* being carried over. The President, remarking on the reports, pointed out that the membership had risen from fifty-six to seventy-four, and that the expenditure items were practically the same as in the previous year, except in the case of the cinderellas, where a surplus of 15*s.* 6*d.* became a deficit of 9*l.* 4*s.*—Mr. Frost, Mr. Latreille, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Lownsbrough commented on the reports, which were adopted.

COUNCIL ELECTION.—The scrutineers (Messrs. J. H. Northey and J. Hutcheson) reported that thirty-seven voting-papers were sent in, two being void. The councillors elected, in order of votes, were Messrs. J. Clarke, A. Latreille, R. E. Lownsbrough, T. L. K. Loxley, W. Rothwell, F. Weight, A. G. C. Paterson, A. R. Arrowsmith, R. H. Brittain, W. G. Northey, E. Warwick, A. B. Britton, T. Penfold, and C. S. Present.

Mr. Paterson then delivered a humorous valedictory address. Votes of thanks to the auditors (Messrs. Morley and Makepeace), to the President for his labours in the chair, and to the Treasurer (Mr. A. Latreille) concluded the business of the session.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. A. W. GERRARD presided on Tuesday evening, May 15, over the annual meeting of this Association, held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham. Among others present were Messrs. A. W. Southall, H. W. Jones, G. E. Perry, F. H. Alcock, Chas. Thompson, J. Poole, Jas. A. Radford, F. J. Gibson (Wolverhampton), J. Cuxson, E. Corfield, and E. W. Mann.

ANNUAL REPORT.—The Chairman, speaking on the report, said that of 180 half-crown subscribers only sixty-one had paid their subscriptions for the year. They were anxious that no one should be struck off the list unless it was absolutely necessary, but this question must soon be taken up seriously by the Council.—Mr. Perry suggested that a number of standard works should be added to the library every year.—The Chairman agreed, and testified to the value that books had been to him in his life's work.—Mr. H. W. Jones moved the approval of the report, and, in seconding, Mr. E. W. Mann complained that the books in the library are out of date.—The report was adopted.

ELECTIONS.—The following were elected on the Council, subject to their acceptance: Messrs. F. H. Alcock, O. W. Evans, T. Barclay, F. Barlow, G. H. Brunt, F. Stokes Dewson, G. E. Perry, J. Poole, F. H. Prosser, W. C. Scott, A. Southall, A. W. Southall, C. Thompson, J. Wakefield, T. Wakefield (Birmingham), H. W. Jones (Coventry), G. T. Owen (Dudley), F. Smith (Handsworth), T. W. Lowther (Moseley), A. W. Gerrard (Oldbury), W. R. Selleck (Stourbridge), J. Walker (Sutton Coldfield), G. O. Morris (Walsall), C. P. Pratt (Warwick), G. Morris (Wednesbury), F. J. Gibson (Wolverhampton), and J. T. Cattell (Knowle). In the event of any member not wishing to serve—and complaint was made that several did not attend the meetings—the Council will fill up the vacancies.

A VOTE OF THANKS to the President was proposed by Mr. Perry and seconded by Mr. Gibson, which Mr. Gerrard acknowledged, thanking his colleagues for their help.—A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Secretary.

A smoking-concert followed, an admirable programme being sustained by Messrs. Arnold, Cuxson, jun., Carstairs, George, Burton, A. Hinton, and A. S. Johnson.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.

The second annual meeting of this Society was held on May 16 at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C. The President (Mr. J. R. Cornish) was in the chair and there was a small attendance of members. The minutes of the first annual meeting were read and confirmed and seven members of council were elected. The change in the constitution of the council is that Mr. A. Stooke has resigned and in his place Mr. E. F. Wolfe, Kinsale, has been elected.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.—The President, in moving the adoption of the annual report, referred to the satisfactory condition of the Society, and in regard to the future hoped an endeavour would be made to keep the evening conferences as practical as possible. He suggested that such subjects as prices, spectacle-fitting, and optical standards might be brought before the meetings. The report was received.

THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS as passed by the auditors was next submitted and, as explained by the Hon. Secretary, also reflects the prosperous condition of the Society's affairs. The statement was received and adopted.

ALTERATION OF RULES.—An alteration was made in the rule that regulates the admission of associates, the effect being that any registered chemist is now eligible for the associateship of the Society.

The officers of the Society were thanked for their services during the year.

At the conclusion of the annual meeting a council meeting was held, there being present Mr. J. R. Cornish (President), Mr. J. H. Cuff (Hon. Secretary), and Messrs. Rex Blanchford, C. J. G. Bunker, W. H. Crosland, J. Caesar, J. H. Hopper, F. S. Horsey, and S. W. Woolley.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—This resulted as follows: President, Mr. W. H. Crosland (Sutton); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. R. Cornish (Tottenham) and H. Fairburn (Northallerton); Treasurer, Mr. A. Higgs (Kingston-on-Thames); Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. H. Cuff (New Southgate).

The following were then elected:

Members.

R. Anderson, Sunderland	F. G. Saunders, Windsor
R. S. Becham, Luton	C. R. Sharman, London
D. S. Bennett, Cahirciveen	W. Shelton, Long Eaton
F. S. Campkin, Cambridge	W. Standing, Darwen
C. S. Davies, Southsea	A. J. Stones, Birkenhead
W. H. Hawker, Bristol	J. G. Templeton, Kilmar-
A. J. Hopkinson, Stratford	nock
T. T. Hora, London	M. W. Tomlinson, Burnley
E. Jones, London	F. G. Walton, Darlington
J. T. Mountain, Bicester	J. Williams, Llanelly
A. W. Pulpher, London	

Associates.

J. L. Cleland, Belfast	F. Penfold, London
J. C. H. Rumsey, London	

Assistant.

E. Wormald, Hebden Bridge.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual meeting was held at Calvert's Café, Nottingham, on Tuesday evening, May 15, Mr. C. A. Bolton (Vice-President) in the chair. Those present included Messrs. F. R. Sergeant, A. E. Beilby, S. Royce, R. H. Beverley, H. Brown, J. Smith, A. Middleton, T. Freeman, D. Ellis, A. A. Ringer, T. Wilson, W. S. Adamson, K. Nixon, E. Whitechurch, Meakin, Platten, H. P. Middleton, W. Clay, W. F. Wood, H. Brown, J. Smith, French, E. A. Hodson, and W. Gill and E. E. H. Turtton (Secretaries). Mr. H. Slight (Carlton Road) and Mr. W. Thompson (Derby Road) were nominated for election at the next meeting as members of the Association.

ANNUAL REPORT.—The Council in this gave a *résumé* of the work of the session. During the year seven members

and two associates had joined the Association. The membership now stands as follows: Ordinary members, 56; honorary members, 2; associates, 11—total, 69.

TREASURER'S REPORT.—Mr. A. Middleton, in presenting the statement of accounts, said that there is not a single debt owing, nor is there an outstanding subscription. With a balance brought forward of 9*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, the net receipts were 52*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; and after payment of all expenses there was a balance of 13*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, showing an increase of 4*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* on the year. (Applause.)—On the motion of Mr. Royce, seconded by Mr. Adamson, the accounts were adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The ballot for the election of officers resulted in the return of the following: President, Mr. R. Fitzhugh, J.P.; Vice-President, Mr. F. R. Sergeant; Treasurer, Mr. A. Middleton; Secretaries, Mr. W. Gill and Mr. E. E. H. Turton; committee, Messrs. A. E. Beilby, R. H. Beverley, C. A. Bolton, F. C. Carr, A. Eberlin, D. Ellis, T. Freeman, and T. Wilson. Messrs. Eberlin, Middleton, Adamson, and Parkes were elected representatives to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and Mr. Middleton and Mr. Adamson were elected delegates to the Federation meeting.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.—Mr. Gill referred to this measure, saying that as it now stands it constitutes a grave injustice to the 18,000 pharmaceutical chemists and registered chemists and druggists, and they ought not to allow the matter to pass without some effort to secure amendment. He moved the following resolution:

This meeting of the Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association strongly condemns Lord Ebury's amendment to Clause 4 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, because of the grave injustice it inflicts upon 18,000 registered pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists, and hereby instructs its Secretary to send to each member of Parliament for the city and county a copy of this resolution, together with an explanatory letter regarding the statutory qualification contained in the titles "pharmaceutical chemist" and "chemist and druggist."

Mr. Middleton, in seconding, said they ought to fight the question of title to the bitter end.—Mr. Nixon and the Chairman supported the resolution, the latter stating that they had been apathetic too long. They had not shown English pluck as a body of business men.—After further discussion, the resolution was carried with only one dissentient.

Photographic Notes.

By PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST

PERMANENCE OF SILVER PRINTS.

The relative permanence of prints made on various types of commercial silver-papers has been made the subject of investigation by Dr. George Hauberrisser, who publishes some notes on his experiments in last month's impression of "Weiner Photographische Mitterlingen." He says that almost all prints which have been toned and fixed in separate solutions "will last for years without showing signs of fading." Gelatino-chloride prints toned in a combined bath "lasted satisfactorily, but collodio-chloride prints toned in a combined bath "did not last as long as the gelatin prints." The terms used do not express any definite idea of permanence, but at the same time the notes are a contribution to the much-discussed question of permanence, and, moreover, are to a certain extent a testimonial to the value of the (at one time) greatly abused combined toning and fixing bath.

THE COMBINED BATH.

Since the introduction and perfection of gelatino-chloride papers the combined toning and fixing solution seems to be getting a little better thought of, and there is no doubt that, if ordinary care be taken, prints toned by this bath will last quite as long, at all events, as most amateurs are likely to take any interest in them; and it is the amateur who, as a rule, uses the combined bath. I have some prints in my possession which were toned in an ordinary combined bath containing lead, some ten years ago, and they are still in a perfect state of preservation. The greatest danger when using this bath lies in the length of time allowed for washing, and this point photographic chemists would do well thoroughly to instil into the minds of their amateur

customers, for the amateur is notoriously a very impatient soul as a rule. Another source of trouble is the length of time allowed for the toning and fixing itself. It must always be borne in mind that whatever colour the prints are to be, they must at all events be thoroughly fixed, and must therefore remain in the bath for at least ten or fifteen minutes, so as to allow the hypo to act. Many photographers advocate the use of a second bath of plain hypo, but unless the toning and fixing bath contains too much gold, or it is desired to stop toning at a very early stage, this is hardly necessary, and, moreover, often tends to destroy the tone produced by the first bath.

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

The first annual general meeting was held at the offices of the Institute on May 15. There was a good attendance of members.

THE EYES OF ANIMALS.

In the evening a large number of members and friends gathered at Bloomsbury Hall, when Dr. G. Lindsay Johnson, M.A., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., gave a continuation of his lecture on "Some Results of Eight Years' Work on the Eyes of Animals." The chair was taken by Col. T. Davies Sewell, F.R.A.S., etc. (Vice-President), who briefly introduced the lecturer.

Dr. Johnson, who was warmly received, pointed out that though in the course of evolution Nature adapts organs to altered circumstances, she never entirely obliterates all traces of previous conditions, and that though organs might be so altered as to be invisible to the naked eye, it is possible to trace them with the aid of high microscopical power. He had in this way been able to divide the area of the human retina into five distinct sections, in only one of which (No. 5) acute vision is possible. The lecturer showed highly magnified horizontal sections of the retina of a monkey which had been drowned in a solution of methyl blue, and pointed out that the rods and cones consist of minute fibrils surrounded by protective material in a manner similar to that in which the wires of an electric cable are protected by the gutta-percha coating. He referred to the fact that when working with these high powers he had discovered another layer of the retina in the macula region, which he calls the macula plexus. Certain animals, such as the seal and whale, are highly astigmatic, the former as much as from seven to nine dioptres; and the lecturer suggested that this may possibly be arranged so as to enable these animals to see articles in the water when they themselves are just outside. It was also stated that whereas man and the higher animals have no power over the internal muscles of the eye, these animals can at will contract their pupils into what is practically a stenopaic slit, and in this way they can, when desired, overcome their astigmatism. Dr. Johnson then briefly referred to the subject-matter of his previous lecture, and showed a large number of fine slides of the oculus fundi of different classes of animals, in which the following points were specially noted: (a) That the highest development of the macula region is found in civilised man, and that the development gradually degenerates through the lower orders of mankind, the apes and other kinds of monkey; (b) that each of the great divisions of the animal kingdom has well-marked characteristics; and (c) that those animals which are best protected in other ways have the most poorly developed eyes.

The lecturer next showed a slide tracing the development of the pecten, an organ found in birds and one or two animals unprovided with blood-vessels in the retina, and also referred to a new organ which he has discovered. With the aid of a number of slides he traced the development of this organ from certain dark patches to be seen in the upper and lower parts of the eye of the horse, and known as the corpus nigrum, through various animals, to a very well-developed organ in the hyrax, where it is movable and under the control of the animal. This organ Dr. Johnson has named the umbraculum. He also pointed out that in man and vertebrate animals generally the rods and cones receive the light by reflection, in a somewhat similar manner to the Lipmann process of photography; but in invertebrate animals these organs point to the front of the eye, and so receive the light directly.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., May 17.

BUSINESS transactions in drugs and chemicals continue on a small scale, and the week has been devoid of any interesting features. Price-alterations are also fewer than usual and mostly unimportant. In chemicals and metals they include a further advance in crude and regulus antimony, while lead and tin salts are also dearer in sympathy with the metal. Copper sulphate is firmly held on the spot and dearer in Liverpool. Oxalic acid is still scarce. Quick-silver in second hands is a shade weaker. In fine chemicals easier prices have been accepted for quinine, and Japanese refined camphor is weaker at the moment, offers for shipment being more abundant. Citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar are all unaltered. Crude drugs are mostly quiet. Ergot is hardening, gamboge is dull, cascara is steady, coriander and fenugreek seeds are lower. Castor oil is dearer and American peppermint oil is very firm. The following are the principal alterations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Antimony Castor oil Tin salts	Copper sulphate (L'p'l.) Ergot Lead salts	Camphor (ref. Jap.) Quinine (sec. hands) Palm oil Rape oil	Coriander Fenugreek

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, May 16:—The fishing at Finmarken has made but small progress this week owing to stormy weather and lack of bait. The market is a shade firmer at 67s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil.

HAMBURG, May 17:—Castor oil is advancing, and is now quoted 57m. per 100 kilos., in barrels. H.G.H. oil of peppermint is firmer at 143m. per lb., and refined camphor is easier at 870m. per 100 kilos. Lycopodium and ergot are both strong.

NEW YORK, May 17:—The drug-market is quiet. Opium is dull of sale at \$2.70 per lb. for druggists'. Cascara sagrada is firmer at 6c. per lb. Peppermint oil is strong, and 5c. dearer, at \$2.80 per lb. for oil in tins. Round buchu is firm at 18c., and copaiba is scarce at 29c. per lb. Golden Seal (hydrastis) is easier at \$1.15 per lb., and the firmer position of menthol is still maintained at \$2.55 per lb.

AGAR-AGAR.—Firmly held. Good Japanese strips of prime quality are quoted 1s. 4½d. per lb.

ALOES.—The exports from Cape Colony during March amounted to 34,861 lb. (223½t.), against 50,006 lb. (363½t.) during February and 41,520 lb. (296½t.) during January 1906.

ANNATO.—Several lots of Madras ex auction were sold last week at 4½d. per lb. for fair, rather dull.

ANTIMONY.—Further business has been done in English regulus on the spot at 115½. to 120½. per ton, an advance of 5s. to 10s., and for August shipment 112½. is quoted. For Japanese crude 75½. has been paid on the spot and 72½. 10s., c.i.f. The price of *antim. crocus* is now 84s. and powder 86s. 6d. per cwt.

ARROWROOT.—Quiet: good St. Vincent at auction was bought in at 2d. per lb.

BALSAM, PERU.—Good quality is quoted at 4s. 4d. per lb.

BAYBERRY-BARK.—As indicated several weeks ago this article will be scarce and dear this year, as practically no new crop will be forthcoming. The attitude of holders here is very firm, and the small supply is being held off the market.

BENZOIN.—Fair sales of Sumatra have been made privately at between 5½. 15s. up to 8½. per cwt. Most of the Palembang has been cleared, there being only two parcels, which are held for high prices.

BROMIDES.—Unaltered. There are still no offers of American potassium from first-hands, but on the spot there are second-hand sellers at 11d. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—The market for refined remains in a sensitive position, and at the moment the tone is weaker, owing to more abundant offers of Japanese and absence of demand. Sellers of tablets quote 3s. 10½d. on the spot and 3s. 8½d. to 3s. 9d., c.i.f., for near at hand.

CANARY-SEED is steady but quiet. Turkish and Larache are nominal in value at 50s. per quarter. Cleaned Plate can be bought at 49s. Spanish is quoted 82s. 6d. to 90s. for ordinary to fine.

CARAWAY-SEED is slow of sale at 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot for ordinary to good Dutch.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Advices state that some 60,000 lb. was destroyed in San Francisco, but this quantity is, of course, insufficient to materially affect the market. A quantity of grindelia robusta and yerba santa was also destroyed; 30s. is the spot price for last year's cascara bark.

CHAMOMILES.—Good white flowers are quoted at from 125s. to 130s. on the spot, there being no abatement in the strength of the market.

CINCHONA.—The exports from Java during the first half of the month (which includes three shipping days) amounted to 800,000 Amst. lb.

COPPER SULPHATE is firm at 25½. per ton for ordinary brands on the spot, finest make being quoted 26½. Liverpool brands have advanced 5s. to 25½. 17s. 6d. per ton.

CORIANDER is lower. Morocco on the spot has been sold at 24s. per cwt. for good quality. East Indian is offering at 21s.

CUMIN is unchanged at 30s. per cwt. for Morocco and 30s. to 32s. for fair to good Malta.

DEXTRIN.—A report from Germany states that trade in all kinds of potato produce is quiet, and, owing to the want of confidence in present quotations, the buying is chiefly from hand to mouth at the lower prices ruling a month ago. Here the market is steady, best German quality offering at 15s. per cwt. ex wharf.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—About 15 cases of lump have arrived, and 17 cases which will probably prove to be Zanzibar drop.

ERGOT is firmer at 11½d. per lb., c.i.f., for Russian, and on the spot quotations range from 1s. to 1s. 2d., and Spanish 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. It is difficult to obtain delivery of parcels sold for forward shipment at the low prices which ruled a month or so ago.

FARINA is offered at about 9s. 3d. per cwt. ex wharf.

FENNEL-SEED.—Good Syrian is quoted 21s. per cwt. spot.

FENUGREEK is cheaper. Morocco seed is worth 9s. per cwt. on the spot.

GAMBEIR.—Cubes are scarce, with small sales at 31s. on the spot.

GAMBAGE is dull of sale. A further arrival of 19 cases has taken place.

GELSEMIUM-ROOT.—Advices indicate that this is scarce and wanted in New York; on the spot 5d. net will buy.

GRAINS OF PARADISE are quoted 43s. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—Soudan gums continue firm owing to scarcity, the value of fair half-hard being 25s. per cwt. spot, and for arrival new crop is quoted 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. E.I. Ghatti is also firm at 34s. for No. 1 and 23s. 6d. for No. 2 qualities. Market is almost bare of good and scented Aden.

INSECT-FLOWERS are dearer and in good demand. Closed Dalmatian flowers are quoted at from 80s. to 86s., half-closed 66s. to 75s., and "open" 62s. per cwt. c.i.f.; on the spot open flowers are quoted 60s. and "closed" 80s. to 85s.

ex wharf. London-ground powder from half-closed flowers is quoted 11d. to 1s., and foreign-ground 7d. per lb.

PECAUHANHA.—The *Telemachus*, from Singapore, has arrived with 22 bags of East Indian, 4 of which are siftings; 4 barrels of plump Cartagena have also arrived.

LIME-JUICE.—Fair pale raw West Indian is quoted 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per gal.

LINSEED sells steadily at 47s. to 52s. per quarter for good to fine quality.

LYCOPodium.—Double-sifted Russian is offered at from 1s. 10½d. to 2s. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Steady. The business this week has been mostly in Suzuki brand, June-July shipment of which has been sold at 8s. 1½d., c.i.f. Kobayashi from first hands has not been quoted this week, but spot sales have been made at 8s. 6d. The general opinion is that higher prices will prevail for menthol, but there is no definite news as yet from Japan.

MUSK.—The exports from Hankow during 1905 amounted to 115 lb. (4,112l.), against 3,882 lb. (120,067l.) in 1904.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR.—Steady, with small sales at 5s. 3d. spot.

OIL, CADE.—Genuine in casks is quoted 36s. per cwt.

OIL, CASSIA.—Unaltered. Small sales of 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. have been made at 3s. 7d., and 70 to 75 per cent. c.a. at 3s. 2d.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is firmer, holders asking 1s. 8d. per lb. for drums.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Quiet at from 68s. to 72s. 6d. per barrel for non-congealing Norwegian, according to brand.

A report from Norway, dated May 8, states that the Finmarken fishing is now the only active fishing left, and it has been favoured with fair weather during the past week. The catch there amounts to 7,771,100 kilos. cod, yielding 2,153 barrels of steam oil, and leaving 3,040 hl. livers for other kinds of oil, against 16,116,00 kilos., yielding 6,862 barrels, and leaving 1,883 hl. livers at the same date of 1905.

The catch for the whole country is now as follows:

	Million cod.	Steam refined oil.	Liver for other oils.
May 8, 1906 ...	37.7	34,651 hectol.	11,651 hectol.
May 6, 1905 ...	36.9	33,914 ..	8,084 ..
May 5, 1904 ...	40.7	13,639 ..	6,417 ..
May 9, 1903 ...	38.1	2,337 ..	5,731 ..
May 3, 1902 ...	37.5	20,496 ..	16,447 ..

Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 14 that the week just ended was not favourable for the Finmarken cod-fishing, owing to stormy weather and lack of bait at the principal fishing-places. When the weather altered the catch obtained was rather satisfactory, but on the whole the result was not at all up to expectations, as will be seen from the statistics.

Finmarken Spring Fishery.

	May 14, 1906.	May 15, 1905.	May 16, 1904.
Cod (millions) ...	4.0	7.4	5.5
Cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	3,223	8,041	2,372
Livers for other oils (hectol.)...	4,051	2,860	1,199

Total of all Winter and Spring Fisheries.

	38.2	38.4	42.6
Cod (millions) ...	38.2	38.4	42.6
Cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	30,706	30,501	12,302
Livers for other oils (hectol.)...	12,327	8,999	6,677

Rather a large proportion of the livers is reserved for the other "raw" oils, and many complaints are heard that the quality of the livers taken now, and the percentage of oil contained in them, are far from being up to the standard of the livers taken in the winter fishing. During the two foregoing years the Finmarken fishing continued during the whole month of June, and gave after the present date an increase of 5,600 barrels in 1905 and an increase of 3,700 barrels in 1904. The further developments this year will entirely depend on the weather and supplies of bait available. Market is calm, but not at all weak. The offers of oil are scarce, and finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil is quoted 67s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 5,538 barrels, against 3,024 barrels at the same date last year.

OIL, FUSEL.—Business has been done at 59l. per ton, c.i.f., but much higher figures are now quoted.

OIL, LEMON, is firm, offering at 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d. per lb., according to brand.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Value of Cochin remains at from 7½d. to 8d. per oz. spot.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—American in tins is firmly held on the

spot, 11s. 9d. having been paid and since refused for a good brand of Wayne County oil, the lowest price now being 12s. Letters to hand from the United States are unanimous in their expressions of opinion regarding the unfavourable outlook for the new crop. Japanese demetholised oil is quiet, with sellers at from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7½d., and for June-July shipment a sale of ten cases Suzuki has been made at 4s. 6d., c.i.f.

OIL, WOOD.—A small business in Hankow has been done at 33s. 6d. spot.

The exports from Hankow during 1905 amounted to 450,181 cwt. (499,418l.), against 505,873 cwt. (486,871l.) during 1904.

OILS, FIXED.—Turpentine has been steady on the spot at between 49s. and 49s. 3d. for American. Venice turpentine in tins in cases is quoted at from 62s. to 64s. per cwt. Petroleum quiet and unchanged at 6½d. to 6½d. on the spot for American, 7½d. to 7½d. for water white, and 5½d. to 6d. per gal. for Russian. Linseed oil closes at 21s. 6d. in pipes and 21s. 7½d. in barrels on the spot. Refined Rape oil is 6d. per cwt. easier at 25s. 3d., ordinary brown being worth 22s. 9d. to 23s. Coconut oil is unaltered at 36s. spot for Cochin and 29s. 6d. for Ceylon. Lagos Palm oil is 6d. per cwt. easier at 29s. spot.

OPUM.—Firm but quiet, with a few sales of good Smyrna druggists at 8s. The supply of Smyrna kinds is mostly of low-testing quality, and lacks attention. In soft shipping a few cases of seconds have changed hands at 8s. 6d., and 17s. 6d. will readily buy Persian, of which there is now a fair quantity on the market.

SMYRNA, May 4.—The sales this week amount to 28 cases as follows: Sixteen cases extra Karahissar talequale and three cases Karahissar talequale for the U.S.A.; two cases extra Karahissar talequale and seven cases Karahissar talequale for the Continent. Market continues firm, especially for "extra" qualities. Usual run manufacturing material can be secured easily at 7s. 1d. to 7s. 2d., but selected extra is difficult to get even at 7s. 5d. to 7s. 7d. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,500 cases, against 4,510 cases at same period last year.

SMYRNA, May 11.—The sales this week amount to 35 cases as follows: Nine cases usual run talequale, six cases t.q. for the Continent, and 20 cases usual run and selected t.q. for account of interior speculators. Market continues firm. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,501 cases, against 4,525 at same period last year.

OTTO OF ROSE.—There is a commotion among the producers of rose oil in the neighbourhood of Karlovo, Bulgaria, owing to the fact that some French firms who set up distilleries a few years ago are endeavouring to concentrate the trade in fewer hands, while the small rose-growers and distillers insist on a free and unrestricted market for their produce. The latter would prefer to establish small distilleries on German lines in each village, and it is reported that the German Consul is supporting them in this proposal.

QUICKSILVER.—Importers' price is still 7l. 5s., while seconds offer at 7l. 2s. per bottle.

QUININE.—Towards the close of last week about 100,000 oz. of German sulphate changed hands at from 8½d. to 8d. per oz. Subsequently, however, a steadier feeling prevailed, but no actual business has since transpired, the market closing buyers at 8½d.

The 1,701 kilos. Ed. II. offered at auction at Amsterdam on May 10 sold at fl. 12.50 to fl. 12, the average price being fl. 12.08. Of 400 kilos. of Ed. IV., 100 kilos Codex Français and 100 kilos. quinine hydrochloride remained unsold.

RHEUBARB.—Small sales of medium flat Shensi ex auction have been made at 2s., and small flat at 1s. 10d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—A fall in the Spanish exchange has had the effect of bringing an advance equivalent to about 4s. 6d. per lb. in Spain. The present value of superior Valencia B.P. is from 30s. to 31s. per lb. net on the spot.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica is firmly held at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. Eight bales grey are landing, also 12 bales red native, but no Lima-Jamaica.

SHELLAC.—Quiet at steady rates, fair TN selling on a small scale on the basis of 185s. to 186s. per cwt. spot. Good and fine orange marks are quoted 210s. to 220s., A. C. Garnet is slow of sale at 175s. to 180s., and G.A.L. 167s. 6d. Futures have been almost inactive, the small sales including August delivery at 187s., October 187s. to 188s., and September 187s. 6d. per cwt.

Soy.—Tending firmer at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per gal., duty paid.

SPICES.—At auction no Jamaica *Ginger* was offered, while Cochin and Calicut was steady but mostly bought in, comprising unsorted native cut at 55s. to 60s., small cut 45s., medium 75s., bold 90s.; small washed rough Cochin 35s.; fair brown tips sold at 29s. Fair Alleppy *Pepper* in cases was bought in at 5½d., and fine Wynaad sold at 5½d. Privately the market is firmer to arrive, 5½d. having been paid for Singapore for March-May, closing buyers on Wednesday at 5½d. landed terms. Fine *White* Singapore in cases was bought in at 10½d., fair at 7¾d., and fair Penang at 7½d. Privately, fair Singapore is quoted 7½d. spot and fair Penang 6½d. During the week the sales include 300 bags fair to good Sarawak at 7½d. to 7½d., and 600 bags Singapore 7½d. to 7½d. *Pimento* steady at auction, fair being bought in at 2½d. *Chillies* were also steady. 105 bags fair red and yellowish Mombasa selling at 29s. Fine Penang *Cloves* in cases were bought in at 1s. 6d. and 210 bales Zanzibar at 6½d. to 6¾d. for barely fair to fair. Privately, a good business has been done at 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb. for fair on the spot, and for delivery several thousand bales have changed hands, including March-May 6½d. to 6½d., June-August 6½d. to 6¾d., August-October 6½d. to 6¾d., and October-December 6¾d.; for arrival May-June sold at 6½d., c.i.f.

The Wynaad correspondent of the "Madras Times" of April 26, writing in regard to pepper, states that "estimates have been freely realised, and in most instances exceeded. The disease that for a time attacked the plants so virulently seems to have abated to some extent, and where last year dead and dying plants were so conspicuous this year there is a very general look of health, and if showers are favourable the outlook for next year's crop is a good one. I hear of local offers up to 33s. per cwt., and those who have sold at the latter price must be well pleased."

TAMARINDS.—Small sales of good brown Barbados of new crop are reported from secondhands at 18s. in bond.

TIN SALTS are much dearer, in sympathy with the price of tin. In Germany the price of peroxide has been advanced to 400m. per 100 kilos., and there is no prospect of a lower quotation.

TURMERIC.—Good Madras finger is steady at 25s., and Bengal is firm at 14s. 6d., with a fair business. Split Cochin bulbs are held at 8s. 6d. spot.

WAX, CERESIN.—Yellow is quoted 47s. 6d. to 60s., and white 65s. to 75s. per cwt.

WAX, JAPAN.—The price on the spot is 53s., and for arrival 48s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is a very steady all-round trade passing in the heavy-chemical market, and there is a distinct improvement in the demand on export account, whilst home business is a good average. A particularly pleasing feature is that the deliveries against existing contracts are well up to the mark. Values for both main and miscellaneous products are well maintained, and, generally speaking, are without material fluctuation.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—There is no change of special importance to report in this branch, though the following products are, if anything, in somewhat heavier request: Bleaching-powder, caustic soda, ammonia alkali, soda crystals, and saltcake.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is on the quiet side, and somewhat lower at nominal figures as follows: Beckton, 12l. 7s. 6d.; Beckton terms, 12l.; London, 12l. 1s. 3d.; Leith, 12l. 5s.; and Hull, 12l. 2s. 6d.

ZINC SALTS, with steady demand, etc., are well maintained at recent higher rates. Zinc sulphate crystals, 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. per ton; zinc chloride 100 o/w solution, 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. per ton.

LEAD COMPOUNDS generally maintain a firm tone, and white acetate is dearer at 27l. to 27l. 10s. per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; brown acetate, 22l.; and nitrate, 27l. per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

BENZOLS are still on the quiet side at 9¾d. to 10d. per gal. for 90 per cent., and 10½d. to 10½d. per gal. for 50 per cent.

GREEN COPPERAS is in rather heavier demand, and is moving more freely on both home and export account. Values rule steady at recent rates. Best Lancashire makes, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; Welsh, 11s. to 12s. per ton in bulk, free on rails.

SULPHOCYANIDES are without alteration either as regards demand or values. Potassium, 7d. to 7½d. per lb.; ammonium, 95 per cent., 6½d. to 6¾d.; and barium, 95 per cent., 3½d. to 3½d.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, May 16.

TURPENTINE has further advanced to 49s. per cwt.

BESWAX.—Further sales of Chilean have been made at 7l. 12s. 6d. to 7l. 15s.

CASTOR OIL continues to meet with steady sale at 3¾d. for good seconds, Calcutta; for shipment quotation is unchanged at 3¾d.; first pressure French meets with a good demand at 3¾d. to 3¾d. on the spot, and for shipment price has advanced to 28l. per ton, f.o.b. Marseilles.

POTASH BICHROM. continues in good demand at 3d. per lb. net.

QUILLAIM-BARK is firmer at 17l. 10s. to 17l. 15s. on the spot.

ARSENIC.—Remains steady at 24l. per ton.

FENNEL-SEED is firm at 18s. 6d. per cwt. for Turkish.

FENUGREEK-SEED is steady on the spot at 9s. 3d. per cwt.

CANARY-SEED.—Turkish remains at 48s. to 50s. per qr.

GUINEA-GRAINS are dearer, sellers now wanting 45s. per cwt.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, May 15.

AGAR-AGAR is firm, prime being quoted 310m. per 100 kilos.

ANTIMONY is also firm at 140m. per 100 kilos.

ALOES.—Cape is quoted 58m., and Curaçao 52m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is quiet; first-hands ask 900m. and second-hands 885m. per 100 kilos.

CASCARA SAGRADA is quoted 58m. per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES.—Quiet at 9½m. per kilo. for Russian.

CARNAUBA WAX is quiet, grey offering at 295m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is tending firmer at 220m. to 225m. per 100 kilos.

FENUGREEK is quoted 17½m. per 100 kilos to arrive.

PECACUANHA.—Steady; Rio is held at 16m. and Cartagena at 15m. per kilo.

LYCOPEDIUM is improving at 425m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is quiet at 18½m. per kilo.

QUININE unchanged at 20m. per kilo.

SENEGA on the spot is 550m., and forward 530m. per 100 kilos.

JAPANESE WAX is dull of sale; spot is 102m. per 100 kilos., and forward delivery 98m.

SUGAR OF MILK is quoted 120m. in transit, and 130m. per 100 kilos. duty-free.

SPERMACEI is steady at 277½m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor is tending firmer at 56½m. per 100 kilos. for first-pressing in barrels; cod-liver (non-congealing) is quoted 70m. per barrel; Chinese wood is steady at 63m. per 100 kilos. to arrive; palm-kernel is firm at 55m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—American peppermint is advancing, H.G.H. being firmer at 14½m. per lb.; Japanese is quiet at 10½m. per kilo.; cassia is steady at 7½m. to 8m. per kilo.; and star-aniseed is quoted 11½m. per kilo. Campher oil is very scarce.

The Bromide Convention.

It is reported from Leopoldshall, near Stassfurt, that differences have again arisen between the German Bromide Convention and the Chloride-of-magnesium Association. It will be remembered that the dispute between the two combinations was only settled in February. The fresh trouble is said to have already resulted in the collapse of the mutual understanding between the two parties.

Russian Ergot.

We are informed by the British Consul at St. Petersburg, who has made careful inquiries, that no law exists in Russia making it compulsory for ergot to be picked out of the rye before milling. In some remote districts, he writes, ignorant peasants may not know what ergot is, and in grinding it up with the rye, cases of poisoning sometimes occur; but this is very rare. The peasants generally have sense enough to know the market-value of ergot and to remove it from the rye. The above disposes of the recent rumours current in London and Hamburg to the effect that a Government law had been issued.

The Bulgarian Rose-harvest of 1906.

Kazanlik, May 11.

This is the first time during the past thirty years that the harvesting of a rose-crop has begun so early in the season. In Demir Nova Mahala the distillation was begun on May 8, and in Tchakourli two days earlier. Both these villages are the most southern of the rose villages in the rose district of Philippopolis. This is at least ten days earlier than the regular early rose-harvest, and augurs well for the present crop. This unusually early rose-harvest is due to the mild winter and to the warm early spring. While it is true that the cluster of rose-buds is not as heavy as in other years, the cool and rainy weather that has set in throughout the whole rose district may yet cause the rose-bushes to throw out a heavier yield of rose-buds. Compared with last year's crop the prospects of the present crop are most promising, and should the present favourable weather continue during the remainder of this month, and during the first half of June, the rose-growers are bound to harvest a rich crop.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Methylated Preparations.

SIR,—In your issue of May 5 you commented on some possible disabilities under which the retailer of methylated spirit might suffer if the recommendations of the Industrial Alcohol Committee were adopted. I wrote to the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, enclosing the "leader" in question and asking whether some steps could not be taken to prevent the injury to honest traders, such as was foreshadowed, and suggesting that "enabling" clauses in the proposed Bill might be effective. The Chairman has very kindly replied that he "hopes we shall be able to meet satisfactorily the difficulty to which you call my attention in regard to dealing simultaneously in 'methylated' and in 'industrial' spirit." This looks hopeful, and the trade are indebted to your clear summary of possibilities. At the same time, this is a further instance of the "sweet reasonableness" of the important Department of Inland Revenue, Excise Branch.

I am, yours faithfully,

THOMAS TYLER.

Changing Photo Goods.

SIR,—May I request you to allow me, through your correspondence column, strongly to advise chemists who may receive a circular from a certain firm of photographic dealers respecting the return of unsaleable photographic goods, to be exchanged for other saleable lines, to read it through very carefully before deciding on doing business with the firm? A number of our members have had dealings with the firm referred to, and have very much misunderstood the firm's proposals and been thereby involved in unexpected expense, and I suggest that those who may have received, or who in the future receive, circulars from the firm should very carefully read them through, and, if they are not satisfied as to the exact conditions, that they should make inquiries of the firm before sending them any old stock, and (if they are members of this Association) of me.

Yours faithfully,

W. JOHNSTON,

Secretary, Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd.

184 Temple Chambers, E.C.

Re Letter of Jesse Boot.

SIR,—Can Mr. Boot conceive how many of his qualified managers, although loathing their position, are compelled to serve him and his interests? Suppose the financial and time arrangements of Boots Cash were regulated to limbo and the managers had to work as and for private chemists, how many would "express their willingness to support our views and offer to help us"? Would there be any? Mr. Bernard Ellis is looking at this matter, not from a personal standpoint, but as it affects the generality of chemists qualified by examination. Of course, he would naturally prefer to manage the drug-store of Boots until he was in a position to acquire for himself the business of a qualified chemist and druggist. This appears to me very simple—why it should baffle Mr. Boot I know not. Let me tell Mr. Boot I know several of his qualified managers who would only too gladly emulate Mr. Ellis's example were they not hampered by pecuniary and other considerations, who are bound to him and his Cash Chemist concern only by the weekly wage he gives them; and who accept his servitude

only as "means to an end." Perhaps I have been one of them; at any rate, 'tis yet a far call for

BOOTS AND THE DEAR OLD FLAG. (44/56.)

Re Letter of Bernard Ellis.

SIR,—I have been a regular reader of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for twelve years. During that time I have never troubled you with a letter, but the shallow sophistries and ignorant assumptions contained in the letter of Mr. Bernard Ellis in your issue of May 12 have impelled me to write to point out a few of his many errors. In politics, he says, the two old shrunken party systems have gone, and in their place two other party systems are on trial—viz., individualism and collectivism. One party has shrunk for a time, not altogether gone, as Birmingham can testify, and the other party is stronger than ever. The number of collectivists in Parliament as compared with individualists is about 1 to 20, so that cannot be called a fair trial. Individualism, Mr. Ellis contends, stands for a healthy progress of the race, a survival of the fit. Britain to-day is largely individualistic. Can Mr. Ellis say that the condition of the race is healthy? Does he know anything of sweated industries, rack-rent landlords, and the unemployed question? Does he know that the great cities of Britain are nests of poverty, commercial slavery, vice, crime, and disease? All that is due to individualism. Individualism stands for the survival of the best-adapted, not the survival of the fit; and the best-adapted are those with the fewest scruples. Under collectivism or socialism, all would be able to develop the best that is in them. His statement that enterprises based upon communistic theories are doomed to miserable failure is best answered by pointing to the great success of Glasgow's and Manchester's municipal tradings. What dictionary tells Mr. Ellis that collectivism stands for exploitation, injustice, and aggression? I thought ignorance had a limit. His attempt to class company chemists as collectivists is laughable and ludicrous. He has probably learnt the little he knows of the subject from this couplet of the Sheffield Elliot:

What is a commun'ist? One who is willing
To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling.

Which argument is as infantile as Mr. Ellis's mental outlook.

Yours faithfully,

NEMO. (44/98.)

Poisons and Pharmacy.

SIR,—The strange diversity of opinion expressed on these two subjects, and on the proposed amendment of legislation relating to them, is suggestive of such a condition as that indicated by the remark made at one stage of the Leggett appeal case—"We don't know where we are." Since 1880 legally qualified chemists and druggists have been complaining that the exercise of their business has been unfairly encroached upon by unqualified personalities that are not held to be amenable to the statutory provisions relating to individuals. That anomalous result of a judicial decision which may from one point of view be regarded as illogical has nevertheless been confirmed by the authoritative exponent of the law, and even those most alive to the injustice of its operation have at length perceived that, direct reversal of the decision being unattainable, the only hope of remedy lies in such extension of existing statutory provisions as would conserve the rights of legally qualified persons.

Clause 4 of the Government Bill would effect that object by imposing upon corporate bodies carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist the condition that they shall employ legally qualified persons to conduct the business. That arrangement would be quite consistent with the House of Lords' decision; for the basis of the construction then put upon the 1868 Act was the conclusion arrived at that qualification of the persons retailing, dispensing, or compounding is, for the object of the Act, the real necessity—the safeguard intended and to be relied upon—and of much more importance than qualification of the persons keeping a shop for those purposes. Whatever may have been regarded as questionable in the Act regulating the sale of poisons, there was no doubt on that point, and though the view taken is not the same as that held by the promoters of the Act, or probably the intention of the Legislature at the time, it has the merit of being reasonable as well as preferable to the practice that has in some instances been adopted.

Difficulty appears to have arisen in regard to the title of

"chemist and druggist," the use of which, in connection with the business of retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, is protected by the 1868 Act. But if legally qualified persons conduct the business of companies can the use of their title in connection with such business be objected to? Would it not rather be a necessity, in order to indicate that the business was conducted in accordance with statutory provisions for public safety? Still the objection urged is not merely the result of title on the brain, but more probably of failure to distinguish between pharmacy qualification and that represented by the title "chemist and druggist" relating to the business of retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons only, except in so far as that may be qualified by the definition in Section 3 of the Act, which is probably but an accidental relic of an unrealised stage of its preparation.

In the case to which the House of Lords' decision relates no question as to use of title was decided or even raised; but one consequence of the decision was that a company could use the title "chemist and druggist" without being amenable under the Act. Use of the title "pharmaceutical chemist" or its equivalent is, however, a different matter. A legally qualified chemist and druggist may not use that title without becoming liable to penalty, and as the right to use it represents a qualification of a more personal and professional nature than the qualification to keep a shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, the subtle argument that the statutory provisions as to keeping such a shop should not apply to a corporate person should be far less effective for defending misuse of the title "pharmaceutical chemist." That title is really the index of pharmacy qualification, whether expressed in those words or by "pharmacist," as Mr. Lunan suggests; and since it represents something more than the right to sell poisons or to keep a shop for that purpose, the present seems a fitting opportunity for considering whether the professional side of the chemist and druggist's business cannot be defended from such encroachments as have been experienced on its trading side with ever-increasing prejudice to the interests of those concerned.

Your Editorial article of May 12 raises a point of great importance to some 2,000 persons possessing, under the Pharmacy Act, 1852, exclusive right to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist under the title of "pharmaceutical chemist" or its equivalent. The House of Lords' decision relating to companies carrying on the business does not apply to that case; neither does the construction of the 1868 Act that the word "person" as therein used does not extend to a body corporate; for though companies were thus enabled to do any of the five things which unqualified individuals are, by the 1868 Act, prohibited from doing, the decision did not invalidate the particular right conferred by the Pharmacy Act, 1852, upon persons "registered as pharmaceutical chemists"—viz., the right to carry on their business under that distinctive title. To do that "not being a pharmaceutical chemist" is, in the 1868 Act, declared to be an offence entailing penalty even for a duly registered chemist and druggist; it is the sixth offence mentioned in Section XV. of that Act; but "to assume or use the title of pharmaceutical chemist" or its equivalent, is an offence created by Section XII. of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, "for any person not being duly registered as a Ph.C. according to the provisions" of that Act; it is therefore unlike the other five offences referred to in your article as those created by the 1868 Act. Consequently, though the House of Lords' construction of the 1868 Act would incidentally have the effect of enabling a company to escape from penalty, under Section XV. of the 1868 Act, for using or exhibiting "the name or title of pharmaceutical chemist" or the equivalent, its liability for that offence, under the Pharmacy Act, 1852, would still remain.

The offence, moreover, is of a nature very different from that which was the subject of prosecution resulting in the House of Lords' construction of the 1868 Act; inasmuch as it would amount to a false pretence of possessing an individual qualification of a professional character; whereas the offence against the 1868 Act, that a company was alleged to have committed, was that of carrying on a particular trade or business contrary to the statutory regulations in that respect. For these and other reasons your suggestion as to necessity for careful consideration to remove any obscurity of subtle

phrasing of Clause 4 is deserving of attention and, at least, of inquiry. From the point of view above indicated the introduction of the words "pharmaceutical chemist" into Clause 4 of the Government Bill appears to be altogether superfluous and improper, as well as entirely unnecessary for the object in view, which is to rectify an admitted anomaly in the operation of the Act regulating the sale of poisons, as that Act has been authoritatively construed. The anomaly is that a provision, expedient for the safety of the public, applies only to individuals and not to the newly evolved personality composed of seven or more individuals merged in a corporate entity that cannot be qualified as an individual is required to be for the purposes of the Act that is now to be amended. That anomalous condition has involved defeat of the public object of the 1868 Act, and injustice as well as injury to a large number of persons who have complied with the requirements of the law imposed in consideration of public interest. But if amendment of the law be necessary in those respects, none the less is there need to take care that such amendment does not carry with it consequences calculated to be disastrous, or at least prejudicial, to a large number of other persons who not only carry on the business of a chemist and druggist in conformity with the 1868 Act, but have also voluntarily acquired under the Act of 1852 the right to carry on that business under the title of "pharmaceutical chemist" with the same kind of statutory protection as is accorded to dentists, medical practitioners, solicitors, and other persons engaged in occupations which require, in the public interest, that the persons carrying them on should possess distinctive individual qualification.

As a further reason for such consideration of this subject as you have suggested, attention may be directed to the fact that the result of the House of Lords' construction of the 1868 Act has been to change altogether the incidence of its statutory provision as to qualification. It is no longer necessarily the person keeping a shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons (as that phrase has hitherto been understood and largely acted upon) that is required by law to be qualified and duly registered; but the persons actually conducting those operations. That change is considerable; but it is consistent with the object as well as the spirit of the Act, and the extended application of that principle by the Government Bill, if suitably adjusted, would be in every respect beneficial. The personality of the qualification has thus become more important, and in that sense also should the qualification of pharmaceutical chemist be considered.

PHARM. CHEM.

Sir James Paget's Liver-mixture.

Referring to the note in last week's issue of the *C. & D.* (p. 746), *Mr. Ernest Widgery*, pharmacist, Weston-super-Mare, supplies the following formula for Sir James Paget's liver-mixture:

Sodii sulphatis	...	...	...	3v.
Sodæ potass. tart.	...	...	...	3v.
Tr. nucis vom.	...	...	...	5vj. ℥XL.
Tr. rhei co.	...	...	...	3v.
Aquæ menth. pip. ad	...	...	...	℥LXXX.

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1906," for much legal information about all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

Koussein (46/1).—If you turn to p. 237 of our *Diary*, par. 50, you will find all you want to know about the sale of entire drugs, such as acetanilide.

Mechanical (46/19).—The transfer by an employer of an assistant from one branch shop to another does not deprive the latter of any right he may have as to holidays.

S. H. E. (46/27).—Strictly speaking, the course which you suggest is illegal. The letters should only be used along with your own name. Your teeth announcement is legal.

F. H. R. (46/16).—Vaseline may be sold by chemists without a patent-medicine licence, but other shopkeepers require a licence to sell it, as it has been the subject of letters patent.

G. D. (42/74).—Your address in the registers is not your present one, so you should ask the Registrar (17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.) to change it. It is not necessary to communicate the address every year: simply to notify any change of the so-called "permanent address."

Inquirer (40/13).—If you describe a tic-mixture containing elixir of phosphorus and dialysed iron solution as being "composed of iron and phosphorus," we question if that would be "an adequate indication of the ingredients" such as would relieve it from medicine stamp-duty. Nevertheless, many preparations are sold under the known, admitted, and approved remedies exemption with similar "disclosures," and the Board of Inland Revenue have not, so far, interfered.

Lynx (40/38).—The General Medical Council has power to strike a dentist's name off the register for infamous conduct in a professional respect. It has regarded covering of an unqualified individual as such conduct, and covering of a company of unqualified individuals would probably come in the same category.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

S. E. A. (3/29).—(1) **CHEAP ESSENCE OF VANILLA.**—This is prepared by letting down essence of vanilla with water. For instance, an essence of vanilla made by exhausting 1 lb. of vanilla with a menstruum of $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. of spirit and 2 pints of water will bear diluting with one part of water to two of the above essence. There are, on the other hand, mixtures of natural essence of vanilla and an essence made with vanillin; the vanillin in some cases is itself improved or diluted with benzoic acid, coumarin, cinnamic acid, and sugar. (2) **CHEAP ESSENCE OF ALMONDS:**

Oil of almonds	...	...	1 dr.
Rectified spirit	...	...	9 oz.
Distilled water	...	...	8 oz.

The usual culinary strength is 1 oz. of essential oil of almonds in 19 oz. of spirit, which for cheapness may be diluted with as much water as it will bear without precipitation.

F. B. (36/54).—We have no formula for "sarsaparilla-and-sulphur health salt."

J. R. M. (33/52).—We cannot identify the vegetable powder you send.

Father (15/73).—**MOSQUITOES** are kept at bay during the night by means of mosquito-nets. The doors and windows should be carefully framed with muslin to keep out the pests, those that are in the room being caught or destroyed by smoke before retiring for the night. Experience has shown that there is nothing that will really ensure immunity from mosquito-bites; if there were, the malaria problem would have been solved long ago.

South African (Cape Colony) (13/15).—**KILLING ANTS.**—Carbon bisulphide is a deadly liquid to ants, and it is applied by spraying in the haunts of the insects and particularly in the nests. A couple of teaspoonfuls of carbon bisulphide are put into the nest and covered over, when the whole of the ants within range will be suffocated. A powder of arsenic and sugar is also used for getting rid of ants. It should be coloured green with Paris green, so that it cannot be mistaken for a harmless powder, and it is best put on to card or brown paper, so that it can be easily removed when its work is accomplished.

Mizpah (7/69).—The pyrogallol hair-dye is open to the objection that much of it is removed by contact in the course of time, and we know of nothing that will alter this or "fix" the dye in a more permanent manner. This is a minor inconvenience which hair-dye users learn to overlook when put against the rejuvenating effect of the dye.

J. A. B. (7/74).—We cannot recall the advertisement you refer to.

Mona (13/68).—**RUBBER-CEMENT.**—This consists of rubber dissolved in either benzene, chloroform, carbon bisulphide, or turpentine, benzene (mineral solvent or naphtha) being preferred on account of its inexpensiveness. A cement containing rubber, rosin, and shellac is considered to be best for uniting indiarubber sheeting, the proportions being rubber 100, rosin 15, shellac 10, and the solvent bisulphide of carbon. It is not possible from an examination of the sample of rubber you send to say what solvent has been used, but we think the superiority of the cement was probably due to the excellent quality of the rubber used in the manufacture of the cement.

F. H. R. (6/10).—**ELECTROLYTIC PROCESS FOR REMOVAL OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.**—It is some time since (1901) we described electrolytic depilation that we repeat. The apparatus needed is (1) a constant-current battery of from ten to twenty cells, (2) an absolute dead-beat galvanometer, (3) long, light, pliable

reophores, (4) needle-holder connected with the negative pole of a battery, (5) fine steel sewing-needle, (6) positive electrode of carbon or brass covered with chamois-leather. The needle is introduced into the hair-follicle for a distance of $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ in. The patient holds firmly the positive electrode previously well soaked in hot water. The current is closed by the operator pressing upon the interruptor, a current of 5 milliamperes being employed for half a minute in the case of strong hairs, weaker currents only being required for finer hairs. The hair is held with forceps and when destroyed comes away with gentle traction. The current is then broken, and the needle withdrawn. Minute scars are left on the skin, but these disappear in a week or so. It is not usual to extract more than fifty hairs at a sitting. The sensitiveness of the skin is in some cases diminished before operating with a cocaine ointment, as the pain experienced during the process is trying to weak-nerved people.

J. A. (15/35).—**TINTING BLEACHED IVORY.**—There are several methods of restoring a yellow tint to bleached ivory, but we are unable to speak with authority on the value of the processes. The methods are as follows: (1) Boil the ivory in a solution of alum (2 oz. to Oj.), and then in a bath containing turmeric and pearlash, finally fixing the colour with another alum-bath. (2) Steep the ivory in a solution of tin in nitro-muriatic acid and then boil in a decoction of fustic. (3) Soak in lead-acetate solution and then in a potassium-chromate bath, or *vice versa*.

E. W. S. (13/54).—**EFFERVESCING GRANULAR PREPARATION.**—Taking the B.P. formulæ for sodii sulphas effervescens and sodii phosphas effervescens, you will have no difficulty in devising an effervescent bromide preparation containing at the same time the constituents of seltzer-water. The following is a formula from an American source:

Potassium bromide	...	...	100 parts
Sodium chloride	...	...	300 parts
Sodium phosphate	...	...	100 parts
Calcium chloride	...	...	25 parts
Sodium sulphate	...	...	50 parts
Calcium phosphato	...	...	100 parts
Sodium bicarbonate	...	...	600 parts
Tartaric acid	...	...	540 parts

All the substances are to be finely powdered separately and mixed intimately. Dose: a heaped teaspoonful in half a glass of water.

As a remedy for sick-headache, the combination of potassium bromide and caffeine is good, as the depressing effects of the bromide are in part neutralised by the caffeine.

J. W. (12/61).—**BLEACHING ONIONS FOR BOTTLING.**—The peeled onions as a rule are sufficiently white for bottling without further treatment, but sometimes it is necessary to reduce the yellowness by exposing the onions to the vapour of burning sulphur. You can easily devise a method of fumigation, a well-made packing case inverted on burning sulphur being the germ of the idea. It is quite a common practice to bleach fruit, such as raisins, with sulphur in this manner.

Yemo (20/43).—**ICE-CREAM POWDER.**—See *C. & D.*, July 1, 1905, p. 23.

F. J. E. (Yokohama) (17/24).—**ESSENCE OF PINEAPPLE.**—You will find in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" the fullest information that has so far been published on the manufacture of artificial fruit-essences. The following is one of the best recipes for essence of pineapple, and is supplemental to those given in "Ph. F.":

Butyric ether	...	...	3v.
Acetic ether	...	...	5iv.
Essence of pear	...	...	5ij.
Oil of orange	...	...	5j.
Rectified spirit	...	...	3vj. 5ij.
Water	...	...	5j. 5ij.

Mix.

H. G. W. (34/4).—We do not undertake to say what proprietary articles are composed of.

N. S. H. (30/23).—Your stomach-mixture containing bismuth solution is not compatible with hydrochloric acid, which throws out oxychloride of bismuth. For indigestion due to deficiency of gastric juice bismuth is valueless, and bitter tonics of decided value. Perhaps you might have a second mixture of substantially the same composition as your present one without the bismuth solution. Replace it with the dose of dilute hydrochloric acid you mention, and add 15 minims of tr. gentian. co. to each dose.

Straight Talks.—We would be glad if the writer would communicate with us.

Dentist (36/74).—Communicate with any of the dental mechanicians who advertise in the *C. & D.*

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 25, 1906.)

- "LYXO"; for medicine. By J. Stanley, 78 Main Street, Bulwell, Nottinghamshire. 280,737.
- "PEPAN"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill, London, E.C. 281,015.
- "LONG TOM"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By C. Hackwood, 80 Suffolk Street, Birmingham. 278,767.
- "GANTINE" ("Gant" disclaimed); for a cleansing-fluid. By Cooper & Co., 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, London, S.W. 230,538.
- "FLOREINA" ("Florein" disclaimed); for perfumery. By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 28 Ash Grove, Hackney, London, N.E. 279,783.
- "BONNIE LASS"; for perfumery. By Sandie & Hull, 15 Victoria Street, Liverpool. 280,126.
- "ANTISOL" ("Anti" disclaimed) and scroll-label device; for a toilet-preparation. By Margaret Burton, 11 Victoria Avenue, East Ham, London, E. 279,581.
- Device of head of a Puritan maiden within an oval scroll frame; for perfumery. By Christopher Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Broad Plain, Bristol. 280,008.
- "HYMNIS"; for a perfume. By Parfumerie Gellé Frères, 6 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris. 280,478.
- "VIKING"; for perfumery. By the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, Manchester. 280,618.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 2, 1906.)

- "FLORIOSA"; for chemical-plant food. By H. J. Miller, Lenhurst, Harrietsham, Kent. 279,613.
- "NOMOR" (disclaimed) and devices of mice, moths, beetles, etc.; for a vermin exterminator. By H. G. McMicken, 21 Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 279,713.
- "CARLIQSO" and label device; for disinfectant soap. By J. Barton, J. White, and R. Male, 15 Wolstenholme Square, Liverpool. 280,063.
- "VISHNU"; for veterinary herbal preparations. By W. J. Iden, 38 Binley Road, Coventry. 280,902.
- "CARBRAX"; for chemicals in Class 3 and for soap, detergents, and laundry preparations. By William Edge & Sons, Ltd., 50 Raphael Street, Bolton. 281,131, 281,132.
- "WM. COLEMAN" (signature across a label); for nerve pills. By W. Coleman, Lower Westwick Street, Norwich. 278,165.
- Device of a ram; for sheep's-wool grease in Class 3. By N. D. Wollkammerci & Kammgarnspinnerei, Domshof 29, Bremen, Germany. 279,701.
- "NAUTEKA"; for a sea-sickness remedy. By C. E. O. Betts, Cambridge House, Woodbridge, Suffolk. 279,872.
- "CHOCOLAXATE"; for a medicinal preparation. By the Melville Medicine Co., 19 Burnt Ash Hill, London, S.E. 280,027.
- "B. SQUIRE-GOODALL" (signature); for chemicals in Class 3. By Beatrice Squire-Goodall, Down House, Elgin Park, Bristol. 280,305.
- "CLENDENE"; for a nursery ointment. By T. Mackinnon, 957 Govan Road, Glasgow. 280,704.
- "PYRLIN"; for a medicated preparation in Class 3. By Lorimer & Co., Ltd., 41 Britannia Row, London, N. 280,738.
- "WINDMILL" and device thereof; for chemicals in Class 3 and for confectionery. By Warrick Bros., 6 Nile Street, Hoxton, London, N. 280,726.
- "BLONDIRO"; for a skin lotion. By H. Higgins, 1 Pindar Street, London, E.C. 280,816.
- "ALGOR"; for raw materials in Class 4. By the Liverpool Borax Co., Ltd., Rathbone Road, Old Swan, Liverpool. 280,377.
- "CANDIDA"; for soap, washing-powder, laundry, and cleansing preparations and for perfumery. By H. Schlegel & Co., 19 Puttkamerstrasse, Berlin. 271,126, 271,127.
- "SOAPAMO" ("Soap" disclaimed); for soaps, detergents, and laundry preparations. By Hamilton, Rundle & Johnson, 61 Hanging Ditch, Manchester. 279,243.
- "IREX"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By Odol Chemical Works, 26 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E. 281,189.

"HAIROLA" ("Hair" disclaimed); for a hair preparation. By R. Blaicher, 3 Maclise Road, Kensington, London, W. 278,896.

"CHAINSTAR" and also device of a star with its points through the links of a chain; for toilet soaps and creams. By the N. D. Wollkammerci & Kammgarnspinnerei, Domshof 29, Bremen, Germany. 279,851, 279,702.

"NUTRIOLA" ("Nutrio" disclaimed); for perfumery. By N. A. Lees, 9 Oxford Street, London, W. 280,932.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 9, 1906.)

- "PHOTOLOIDS" ("Photo" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 1. By T. Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley Vale, Ashton-under-Lyne. 281,111.
 - "TURBINE"; for soap in Class 2. By O. Stuart, 41 Castle Street, Liverpool. 279,854.
 - "WORMENE" ("Worm" disclaimed); for a worm-exterminator. By H. Stanley & Co., Ltd., 69 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 280,220.
 - "CARR'S" and device of a watering-can with a figure thereon of a girl holding a plant in a flower-pot; for a plant-food. By W. H. Carr, 4 Colinett Road, Putney, London, S.W. 280,695.
 - "SCORFION"; for a fly-catcher. By Kay Bros., Ltd., St. Petersgate Mills, Stockport. 280,991.
 - "KORNEVOS" ("Corn" disclaimed); for a salve. By A. B. Wheatley, 6 Herropwell Lane, Pontefract. 279,780.
 - Device of a conventional sun with rays and words "GOLDEN BRAND" (disclaimed); for medicated preparations excluding cod-liver oil. By J. Timpson & Co., Ltd., 104 Golden Lane, London, E.C. 278,300.
 - "PEREOROL"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Société L'Oxylythe, 113 Rue Cardinet, Paris. 280,256.
 - "MENTHOLATUM" ("Menthol" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 3. By A. A. Hyde, Wichita, Kansas, U.S.A. 280,334.
 - Circular device of flasks and other chemical glassware and signature "R. DEMUTH"; for chemicals in Class 3. By R. Demuth, 61 Mark Lane, London, E.C. 280,549.
 - "OVETS"; for medicines. By R. Dixon, 673 Ecclesall Road, Hunter's Bar, Sheffield. 280,799.
 - "NUTRIOLA" ("Nutrio" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 3 and for surgical instruments, apparatus, etc. By N. A. Lees, 9 Oxford Street, London, W. 280,929, 280,930.
 - "CARAMELOSE" ("Caramelo" disclaimed); for brewing sugars, caramel, colourings, finings, etc. By F. Kendall & Son, Ltd., Birmingham Road, Stratford-on-Avon. 280,866.
 - "STYM"; for mineral and aerated waters. By Wheatley & Bates, Ltd., Napier Street, Sheffield. 281,374.
 - "BONNIE LASS"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By Sandie & Hull, 15 Victoria Street, Liverpool. 279,507.
 - "IMS"; for common soap. By R. McBride, 160 North Street, Belfast. 281,106.
 - "SWEETHEART" and also with device of a girl between two Corinthian pillars; for perfumery and for toilet-soap. By F. G. Burke, 550 West 36th Street, New York, U.S.A. 277,226, 277,227.
 - "ABRADOR" and device of a negress with white hands and a German with black hands; for perfumed soap. By A. Luhn & Co., Ges. m.b.H., Schwarzbachstrasse 85a, Barmen. 279,600.
 - "GAZON"; for a soap in Class 48. By T. Postlethwaite, 131 Fawcett Road, Southsea. 281,286.
 - "PETROMENT" ("Petro" disclaimed); for liquid jointing material. By Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd., 167 Kingsland Road, London, N.E. 280,403.
- (From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 16, 1906.)
- "PORCELETTE"; for chemicals in Class 3. By J. J. Adams, 9 Charterhouse Street, London, E.C. 280,791.
 - "ORDOVERAX" and device of a measuring rule; for photographic chemical materials. By B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., 39 Victoria Street, Westminster. 279,551.
 - "MOVRIL"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Carless Capel & Leonard, Hackney Wick, London, N.E. 281,744.
 - "BAUMSCHUTZ" (disclaimed) and device of rabbits and fruit-trees; for a preparation for protecting trees and plants from diseases and vermin. By Emma Homann, 42 Gentlinderstrasse, Berlin. 276,481.
 - "CARBAZOTINE"; for disinfectants. By C. Mannin, 2 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin. 280,857.
 - Device of a nurse, and a baby in a bath; for disinfectants. By the Tarolene Manufacturing Co., 24 Pritchard Street, Manchester. 281,020.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Monday, May 21.

Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association, 33 Mount Pleasant, at 9 P.M. Annual meeting.

Society of Chemical Industry, London Section, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8 P.M. Professor P. A. Guye on "The Economical Conditions of the Electrochemical Production of Nitric Acid."

Tuesday, May 22.

Bradford Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Darley Street, at 9 P.M. Annual meeting.

Drug-trade Appeal Fund. Meeting of subscribers at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., at 4 P.M., for the appointment of trustees.

Wednesday, May 23.

Western Chemists' Association, Bath and Cheltenham Hotel, London Street, Paddington, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. C. T. Allen on "The Modern Prescriber and Extemporaneous Dispensing-methods."

Thursday, May 24.

Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association, 7 Whimpey Street, Plymouth, at 9.30 P.M. Quarterly meeting.

Friday, May 25.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. Leonard Hill on "Compressed Air and its Physiological Effects."

Royal Institute of Public Health, 37 Russell Square, London, W.C., at 5 P.M. Harben lectures by Professor Elic Metchnikoff: (1) "The Hygiene of the Inner Tissues of the Organism."

THE MEMBERS of the Peterborough Chemists' Association have arranged to take their summer outing on June 14. The locality selected is Cambridge.

FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIZES.—The last day of entering for this year's examination is June 1. Application-forms may be obtained from Mr. A. E. Holden, Secretary to the trustees, Bath House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

College Notes.

WEST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—On May 14 the students of this College accompanied by the Principal (Mr. T. S. Barrie, F.C.S.) had a botanical excursion to the Longside district. In the wood there a large number of flowering plants was collected. The excursion was afterwards extended to the Camphill Conservatories, where a large number of interesting plants was seen.

FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIZES.—We mentioned a few issues back that preparation for this competition is good, even although a student does not gain a prize. We have striking confirmation of this in a letter from a last year's competitor to the Secretary, in which he thanks him for particulars of the scholarship for 1906, and adds: "As I passed the Minor in April 1906, I am therefore not eligible to benefit from it, but am pleased to tell you that the preparation I did for it last year stood me in good stead, as I passed after a three-months' course at Lothian's School in Glasgow."

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The increasing popularity of this College being in disproportion to the accommodation, Mr. Henry Wootton has decided to make some alterations in the building at 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W., during the summer vacation. Full particulars of the increased facilities for study will be found in our advertising columns. The annual meeting of the Cricket Club was held on May 7, when the following officials were unanimously elected: President, Mr. H. Wootton; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. G. Watt; Captain, Mr. T. W. Bolton; Vice-Captain, Mr. H. W. Stiles; Committee, Messrs. Howitt, Owen, and Styles. The first match of the season was played on May 12 at Nunhead, between teams selected by the Captain and Vice-Captain. An enjoyable game resulted in a win for the Captain's men by 144 runs against 95.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The students of this College spent an interesting afternoon in a botanical ramble in the neighbourhood of West Wickham and Hayes Common, on Tuesday, May 15. Train was taken from London Bridge about 1.50 P.M., and the afternoon was devoted to the gathering of specimens, of which quite a number was obtained, among them being *Chelidonium majus*, *Viburnum lantana*,

Saxifraga granulata, *Pinus Sylvestris* (staminate and pistillate), *Cytisus scoparius*, *Arum maculatum*, *Quercus robur* (pistillate and staminate), *Vaccinium myrtillus*, etc., all in flower. Also *Drosera rotundifolia* in young leaf showing its delicate tentacles for entrapping winged insects. After tea a return was made, and London Bridge was reached about 9 P.M.

WHERE TO STUDY.

THE following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.

Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225 Oxford Road, Manchester.

American Notes.

ANOTHER OF THE "PATENT-MEDICINE BEVERAGES" has been removed from the proscribed list published by the revenue authorities at Washington. "Hostetter's bitters" has been so modified in formula as to be declared by the Revenue Commissioner a medicine instead of a beverage.

A WART-CURE.—A Brooklyn girl is suing Mr. O. F. Brancroft, druggist, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for \$5,000 damages. She alleges that after using a wart-cure recommended to her by Brancroft's assistant, and following the instructions given to her, one of her hands has been permanently disfigured.

RECIPROCITY.—Two laws have recently been enacted permitting the Boards of Pharmacy in the States of Massachusetts and Ohio to exchange registration-certificates with the Boards of other States under certain well-defined limitations. This is merely another step towards the reciprocity which has now been desired for several years in the United States.

MANY MEMBERS of the British Pharmaceutical Conference will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Albert E. Ebert, wife of the prominent Chicago pharmacist. Mr. Ebert is known personally or by reputation to many British chemists. He visited England on two or three occasions, and attended the meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER.—The Illinois Board of Pharmacy has recently done a very courageous and unique thing in revoking the pharmaceutical licence of a druggist for drunkenness. Most of the pharmacy laws give the Board of Pharmacy power to act in cases of addiction to liquor or drugs, but the power is but rarely used. The Illinois Board threatens to follow up its action in other cases if the conditions demand it.

ANOTHER.—One of the important news items of the hour is the formation of a \$500,000 Corporation in New York to be known as the Caswell-Massey Co. The three drug-stores formerly owned by Caswell, Massey & Co. are to be taken over, and seven or eight additional shops will be purchased or established in Greater New York. Unlike the United Chemists' Co., which proposed to do such great things in this line a few months ago, the Caswell-Massey concern is likely to realise its expectations.

ANOTHER DRUGGISTS' "BUYING CLUB" has just been established in the town of Conneaut, Ohio, and represents about twenty druggists of that and adjoining towns. There are now perhaps twenty or twenty-five of these organisations scattered throughout the country, and the work of perfecting a national association of buying clubs is under way. These organisations interfere somewhat with the happiness of the jobber, and are opposed by the latter at every step, so the national association is being formed for purposes of defence.

A NEW ANTI-CUTTING SCHEME.—A druggist of Wisconsin, Mr. E. B. Heimstreet, has recently evolved an ingenious idea to prevent the cutting of prices by members of local

associations of druggists. He proposes that any druggist proved by a committee of three to have violated the local schedule shall pay for the regular monthly dinner of the Drug Association, the cost not to exceed \$20. The scheme has been in vogue in Mr. Heinstreet's town for some years, and has proved very successful. To fine a member in the regular way, or to expel him from membership, is to gain his ill-will, while to impose the foregoing penalty upon him makes the thing a sort of a joke that is none the less effective.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATION.—The druggists of Brooklyn are very pleased because the high school of the city has recently offered a course of instruction in the elementary branches for apprentices in pharmacies. The requirements of general education have been advanced in New York State since the passage of the graduation pre-requisite law two or three years ago, and this represents the first effort that has been made by the educational agencies of the State to co-operate with pharmacists. Many apprentices, already in the drug-business, find it difficult, if not impossible, to give up their positions and go back into the schools. This move makes it possible for them to study and keep up their work at the same time.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA has been building for the last year or two a handsome Greek theatre in marble, which will be one of the architectural sights of the country. A recent development of the scheme is to dedicate the 160 handsome marble chairs in the first row of the amphitheatre to prominent alumni and professors. The California College of Pharmacy is a department of the University, and a plan is on foot among the senior class to purchase one of the chairs and to have it dedicated to Professor William M. Searby, Dean of the Department, and a prominent and highly respected American pharmacist. Dean Searby originally came from England, and served his apprenticeship in pharmacy there. He is registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in Great Britain.

THE 'FRISCO DISASTER.—During the last few weeks the United States has been filled with sorrow over the sufferings of all classes of people in San Francisco. Two hundred druggists in that city have lost their businesses, and will be compelled to start in life over again under serious handicaps. It is greatly to the credit of the National Association of Retail Druggists that it promptly set about the creation of a fund to re-establish the San Francisco brethren in business. It is hoped to secure a fund sufficient to give every druggist at least a few hundred dollars, and already several large contributions have been made. Major Kramer, the manufacturer of "Cascarets," led off with \$500, and other patent-medicine proprietors and manufacturers of pharmaceuticals have contributed. The earthquake and fire, destroying practically three-fourths of the city, wiped out every drug-store of prominence, and left only the small residence shops in the outlying sections.

THE VARIOUS STATE LEGISLATURES have been in Session now for several weeks, but while a good deal has been said about anti-narcotic legislation, so far only two laws have been enacted. Maryland has a statute based upon the "model anti-narcotic law" of the A.Ph.A., and practically the same provisions are contained in a measure which has now passed both Houses of Congress, and which will soon be presented to President Roosevelt for his signature. In New York State the "Stevens-Wainwright measure" has been introduced in the Legislature, but is being strongly opposed by the druggists. It is one of the formula-on-the-package Bills fostered by the "patent-medicine reformers," and it is unsatisfactory to the drug-trade, not only because it places too severe restrictions upon proprietary articles, but because it does not interdict the sale in the least of narcotics as such. The A.Ph.A. model has been introduced in New York, and may succeed in replacing the other Bill.

SYNTHETIC INDIGO.

At the request of the Minister concerned, Mr. Jowett postponed the question in which he asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if he would explain why the employment of synthetic indigo is still prohibited for Navy contracts. The matter appears to have escaped Mr. Edmund Robertson's attention, and Mr. Jowett has put himself in communication with him with a view to eliciting an early answer.

THE LAY VIEW.

A LITTLE AMUSEMENT is to be gathered from the expressions of the daily Press upon what happened in the House of Lords on May 11, when the report stage of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was reached. We give extracts from some of the papers:

The Strangers' Gallery was filled with traders and assistants closely concerned in the question.—*The Daily Mail*.

There is a rumour that a considerable creation of Liberal peers is imminent. The Government were beaten in the House of Lords this afternoon on the Pharmacy Bill, Lord St. Aldwyn fiercely attacking them for proposing, as Free Traders, an iniquitous measure of Protection, designed to keep up the price of chemicals. Mr. Boot, who is an invalid, and whose great business was involved in the discussion, was stationed in the lobby of the Peers in a Bath chair while the division went on.—*The Daily News*.

Yesterday the Peers administered a little "pin-prick" to the Government on their Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. They carried an amendment to one of the clauses, notwithstanding the appeals of Lords Crewe and Ripon, by a majority of 38 to 32. Considering the constitution of the Gilded Chamber, and the notorious fact that it is about as immensely and stolidly Tory as the Carlton Club can desire, the wonder is that these insignificant reverses do not recur more frequently. If the Government think it worth while to invoke their steam-hammer to crack a nut, they can make short work of the interpolated amendment. But it is quite on the cards that they may view the little incident with half-amused indifference.—*The Leicester Post*.

One can almost trace in other newspapers the pens that wrote the foregoing. The "defeat" is not without its harvest of "public opinion." Here are two extracts:

"Amazed" protests in the "Daily News" against the adoption by the House of Lords of Lord Ebury's amendment, and calls upon the House of Commons to "reverse this idiotic piece of legislation perpetrated by our hereditary legislators."

"One who is not a Knight of the Pestle" writes to the "Manchester Guardian" saying that the success of Lord Ebury's hostile amendment to the Government's Poisons and Pharmacy Bill is deeply to be regretted. . . . The Government's proposals would have protected the public by enabling the qualified retailer of drugs to be more readily distinguished from the unqualified, and it is to be hoped that the Commons will reject the Bill in its altered form.

There is a third aspect of the matter—viz., that in which Mr. Jesse Boot predominates. Mr. Boot is a clever man. He hastens to tell the public that he is not a chemist, and he is not slow in telling chemists that their training, education, and examinations entitle them to a description or title different from that which companies may lawfully use. Accordingly, in the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph," he writes:

I have no personal qualification by examination, but my companies trade as chemists, and why should I be prevented from saying so? I do not wish to belittle any professional element in the training of a pharmaceutical chemist, any more than in the case of a metallurgical, analytical, or any other of the numerous descriptions of chemists with an adjective. Far from desiring to depreciate the qualification, I would rather see it exalted—under the proper title—that is "pharmaceutical chemist" or "pharmacist"—but the trade-term of "chemist" is too wide to be allowed to be confined to a select few by the action of a trade protection society like the Pharmaceutical Council.

Naturally, this irritated local chemists, and J. H. B., G. E. I., and "some others" (which is the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph's" expression), jumped on Mr. Boot, recalling the existence of the solicitor and the surgeon. Well, well, in a certain suburb of London there is a magnificent drug-store recently opened in which one chemist stands on the bottle side, and fifteen assistants flutter about on the fancy-goods side.

CULTIVATING CASCARA.—"Realising that the supply of cascara sagrada will be exhausted in this part of the State within a few years," says an unidentified Oregon paper, "Dr. L. W. Brown recently contracted for 1,000 sprouts, which he will set out on his farm south-west of Eugene, Ore. The sprouts, when planted, grow very rapidly, and it will not be very many years until they are large enough to peel the bark from. . . . During the past few years the cascara-industry has thrived in Lane County, hundreds of men and boys being employed at peeling bark. The trees are fast being thinned out, and it will not be long before they are extinct in this part of the State, unless others, like Dr. Brown, take the precaution to set out new groves."—*Druggists' Circular*.

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

The Commonwealth.

THE COMMERCE ACT comes into force on June 8, and according to Section 15 certain classes of goods have to be marked with the trade description either on importation or exportation. Among the classes of goods are (1) articles used for food or drink by man, or used in the manufacture or preparation of articles used for food or drink by man; (2) medicines and medicinal preparations; (3) manures. Regulations have yet to be made, but Sir William Lyne has named the following principles as being those that will guide the framers:

Articles of Food or Drink.—Such a description shall be affixed to these as will accurately and completely describe the exact nature of their composition, the source of origin and method of manufacture. Thus the term "whisky" shall only be applied to whisky made from pure malt only, and "brandy" to be pure grape spirit; other spirituous liquors must have a description showing of what they really consist, and giving the exact nature of the ingredients used in their manufacture.

Medicines and Medical Preparations.—These shall bear a description showing their exact nature and contents. Any preparation containing opium, or any ingredient having a somewhat similar effect to opium on the human constitution, must be so described.

Manures.—The precise chemical ingredients of these, and proportion of each, must be accurately given.

South Australia.

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA met on March 15. An ex-member of the Board and another registered chemist wrote stating that they had noticed that a candidate had been allowed to present himself for the botany examination by itself. The Act provides that the candidate should not be examined for registration until he had reached the age of twenty-one, and the writer wanted to know why a candidate had been allowed to take one subject at a time. In answer it was shown that the Intermediate examination had been established as the result of a conference with the other Pharmacy Boards of Australia, and botany, inorganic chemistry, and organic chemistry are the three subjects of this examination taught at the University, and examinations in these subjects were conducted by the University. These examinations do not constitute the qualifying examination.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA held a Council-meeting on March 15, when a complaint was received from the Medical Defence Association that a registered chemist had performed acts of minor surgery—had stitched up two wounds, and performed a similar operation on a patient who had to receive subsequent medical treatment. The Council replied that the Society does not countenance the practice of surgery by its members, and that the person complained of is not a member. Arrangements were made for a class in elementary botany at the University, and it was decided that the pharmacy class should be carried on this session, although only four students have entered instead of five, which had been fixed as the minimum.

MR. W. J. SCAMMELL, junior partner of the firm of F. H. Faulding & Co., Adelaide, is now in England for a holiday trip to recuperate his health. A dinner was given in Adelaide on March 31, to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the establishment of the firm, and also to bid *bon voyage* to Mr. Scammell. Mr. L. R. Scammell was in the chair, and in a speech said he saw no reason why the camphor-tree should not be successfully grown in Australia. In proposing the toast of "The Firm," Mr. E. Lipsham referred to the trip which Mr. Scammell is making to England, and mentioned that Mr. W. J. Scammell is a pharmaceutical chemist of Great Britain, having qualified in 1878, Dr. John Muter being his tutor. The Chairman, replying to this toast, gave a short history of the firm, which was founded in 1844 by Mr. F. H. Faulding, a Yorkshire man. The presentation of a silver cigar-case and matchbox to Mr.

W. J. Scammell was made at this stage of the proceedings, and Mr. Scammell, in acknowledging the gift, referred to the long service of some of the employés.

Victoria.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN-ROOT PILLS.—In the Federal High Court on April 6, the Customs Department proceeded against A. C. Lyon for the recovery of a fine of 6,481*l.* 4*s.*, being three times the value of a consignment of pills, alleged to have been under-valued for Customs purposes. The Customs claimed that the real value was 2,160*l.* 8*s.*, whereas the value returned by the importer was 154*l.* The amount of duty paid was 23*l.* 2*s.*, the Customs claiming that this was an under-payment to the amount of 300*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* The pills were imported in bulk to the extent of 1,680 lb., to be subsequently made up as Dr. Morse's Indian-root Pills. The importer assessed them as cathartic pills merely, the Customs claiming their value as a prepared medicinal article in the New York market, the manufactory being located near that city. The High Court found that the goods ought to have been valued at the sum claimed by the Customs, and referred the matter to Mr. Justice O'Connor, to fix the amount of penalty. His Honour held that there was no moral guilt attaching to the defendant, who had fallen into a misapprehension of the law bearing on the subject that anybody could easily fall into. In fact, the Supreme Court of New South Wales, after lengthy argument, had given a judgment in the case of Britz, supporting the view of the law taken by the defendant. His Honour thought that a penalty of 5*l.* would meet the case, and he accordingly imposed it, the defendant also to make payment of the unpaid balance of the duty—namely, 300*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

At the Counter.

FROM THE GREEN ISLE.—A fine collection from the Clontarf Medical Hall, Dublin, includes the following verbal orders: "Men curer's ointment," "Famous turpentine," "Grassy ointment," "Promenade for the hair," "Firing Baltic" (reminiscent of the Dogger Bank, but really referring to Friar's balsam), "Poor man's potash," "A bottle for a baby with a long pipe," "Two syphons of diphtheria water," "Castrated oil," and "Galloping pills." The written requests comprise "Chip quine not powder quene" (the scale preparation evidently intended), "Alm," "Ereka nut," "Bottle of Cotamolsa" (an impressive title for a well-known proprietary), "Phenadolia's plaster," "Ecreev," "What is the price of cuticura soap per tabloid?" "Mercurial ointment," "Enalem tooth stuffing," "Pholphin pills," "Monea," "Hark amonia," and "Allorwans."—An amateur photographer from historic Killaloe writes: "Please forward me a roll Philem for a No. 1 Brownny Camara."—In county Down the household recipe—apparently handed down from generation to generation—appears to hold good. The following are curious:

Egyptiacum and wine, of each two ounces.
Water of Pure ammonia, Spirits of turpentine, and oil of organum, of each one ounce
Euphorbium and Cantharides, of each two drachms.
Glass Powdered and sifted, one drachm.
Put them in a bottle, and when used let them be well shaken.

1 N-co Spirits turpentine
1 N Sweet oil
1 Glass of the Spirits of wine
5 drams of Campher
2 pence worth of Flys for a Blister a horse
The mixtur herrea pickery allys lickers pruvein glinger perserve

For the Nerves.

1 oz. Dandelion.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Golden Seal
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Jun Mythe
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Senner Pepper
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Valerian Root
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Turkey RHuBurb
oz. gall 20 Drops

Maid Into ordinary Pills

Another request is for "Saveran root feather flue and if you have not the one if you have the other beetter apple."

